

# SOVIETS TAKE DON RAIL TOWN

## Citizens Urge Transit Parley

An appeal that the city's transit wage dispute be settled through arbitration, was made last night in a statement issued by a group of prominent civic leaders of New York.

The statement, released by Herman A. Gray, chairman of the Governor's Committee on Unemployment, along with the names of the signers, was issued as the Transport Workers Union still awaited a reply from the Mayor and Board of Transportation on its proposal for renewal of negotiations or arbitration.

The signers of the statement did not go into the merits of the wages or other demands but expressed concern with the "evident absence of any adequate machinery to compose whatever difference may exist."

**UNION RALLIES TOMORROW**  
The Transport Workers Union will take its case to the public through a mass meeting at Manhattan Centre tomorrow night. Two hundred unions were asked to send their representatives to the mass meeting.

Signers of the statement calling for arbitration include:

Alvin S. Johnson of the New School for Social Research; Prof. Arthur MacMahon, Columbia University; Herman A. Gray, chairman of the Governor's Committee on Unemployment Insurance; Prof. Paul F. Zerkenden, Columbia University; Evans Clark, executive director, Twentieth Century Fund; Edward Corsi, former U. S. Commissioner of Immigration; Maurice P. Davidson, of the New York State Power Commission; Rev. John Haynes Holmes; Councilman Stanley M. Isaacson; Councilman Rev. A. Charles Russell, Jr.; Bishop Francis J. McConnell; Frieda Kirchway, editor of The Nation; Lewis J. Voorhouse; Ann Lord Strassman, president, New York League of Women Voters; Paul Kellog, editor of the Survey Graphic.

**URGE ARBITRATION**  
Their statement follows: "It is time that the public took cognizance of the fact that a labor dispute of serious proportions has developed on New York City's transit system. Before this situation gets beyond control, the public must assert itself. Any interruption of the smooth and efficient operation of our transit system would paralyze our civic right, and have a disastrous effect on our war effort."

"The interests of the millions of people of our city are paramount. The public must be served. On the other hand, the public is deeply interested in fair play for those who serve it."

"As to the merits of the particular demands of the workers and their statement of grievances, we as a public body express no opinion. But on one phase of the situation we are clear. A way must be found whereby the employees of our vast transit system get an effective hearing."

"Apparently conferences between the Transport Workers Union and the Board of Transportation terminated last October. Attempts to revive negotiations have been fruitless."

"There is one issue with which the public is immediately and deeply concerned, and that is the evident absence of any adequate machinery to compose whatever differences may exist. We rely on the officers and members of the TWU to prevent trouble and to adhere only to peaceful methods. At the same time we emphatically state that it is the duty of the Board of Transportation to provide an effective means for the settlement of disputes. Such a means, if negotiations fail, would be a

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**Will Outproduce Axis, Says Nelson**

LONDON, Jan. 4 (UP).—Donald M. Nelson, head of the War Production Board, was quoted from Washington today as saying the combined efforts of Britain and America in 1943 will provide the smelter with all the equipment they need for victory.

"In 1943 we can produce between us more than twice as many planes as the Axis," P. H. Powell, Washington correspondent of the Star, quoted Nelson in an interview.

## 'Invaluable Asset,' Says Union Leader

The Daily Worker and The Worker are "an invaluable asset during these war times," according to Michael C. Flaherty, organizer for the United Shoe Workers of America, CIO, in the New England area.

He writes: "The Daily Worker and the weekly Worker deserve the wholehearted support of the workers during this critical period. They should be commended particularly for their uncompromising and unqualified support of our great Russian Ally. The sympathetic policy manifested towards the working-class in the news coverage and editorial articles are an invaluable asset during these war times. May the circulation and the good work of The Worker and Daily Worker continue to expand during the coming year."

## City Indignant At Increase in Price of Milk

By Louise Mitchell

Widespread indignation spread throughout the city yesterday as increased milk prices threatened to become a serious blow to the belt blow at health, morale and production efficiency.

The increase of one to two cents a quart which goes entirely to the milk dealers was considered a sneak attack on price enforcement and control, the work of Congressional defeatists in so-called farm and economy blocs.

The price rise okayed by the Office of Price Administration and Department of Agriculture has aroused mass resentment because milk, the almost perfect food, is necessary food for workers and especially children.

In the face of stabilized wages, the new break in ceiling prices was seen as a stab in the back of America's living standards.

**11 MILLION AFFECTED**

Some 11,000,000 persons in New York City, Westchester, Nassau and Suffolk counties will now have to pay 15 cents for milk in cardboard containers and 14 cents for the bottled product.

Leading spokesmen in health, city, consumer, trade union, auxiliary and civilian defense organizations told the Daily Worker that the increase was unjustified. Many said it should be rescinded.

Health Commissioner Ernest L. Stebbins warned that increased prices "could not expect to improve the health of New Yorkers. It would do just the opposite."

Speaking for 500,000 city trade unionists, Sam Miller, secretary of the Greater New York Industrial Union Council, declared that "health and production efficiency are already threatened by the rising cost of meat, fruit and vegetables. Solution of the milk production problem is a federal subsidy which was eliminated by pressure from the reactionary farm bloc."

**ASKS PROTESTS**

He called for labor, consumer and people's organizations to protest the increase to James F. Byrnes, Director of Economic Stabilization. Councilman Meyer Goldberger pointed out that the price of milk, even before the increase, was far too high for a large part of the

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## City Oil Set-Up Still in Confusion

City Fuel Oil Administrator Edwin J. Salmon took over the job yesterday assigned him last week by Mayor LaGuardia of conserving oil and coordinating its delivery to city institutions.

But an over-all fuel oil picture presented by him at a press conference in the Municipal Building, while revealing outlines of a plan for better distribution of reduced oil rations to some 20 city departments, was disturbingly confusing and inadequate for the city as a whole.

1. The Administrator has not made a priority list. He stated: "All these emergencies are something to meet when they arrive."

2. The fuel plan for city institutions is not linked sufficiently with a plan to supply oil-burning apartments and homes. Thus there may develop, if a centralized plan is not established, competition between the city and private dwellers in a get-there-first scramble for the oil.

Salmon said he ran into no difficulties yet in coordinating oil distribution to city departments, but admitted he might run into an "emergency" situation any hour or any day.

**ARMY-NAVY PRIORITY**

He explained that the Army and Navy, which correctly has priority over everyone else, might at any time take the oil in the metropolitan area. He said, however, he was not in contact with the Army or Navy and that no long range plan had been developed to meet possible emergencies.

Asked if he had made any effort to get in touch with the Army and Navy, Salmon said: "No."

Comptroller McGoldrick, he said, had made a survey of the fuel oil

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## Aerosleds Remove Soviet Wounded



Wounded Red Army men are shown above being removed from the frozen battlefields of the Eastern Front in aerosleds. These sleds aid the advancing Red Army in overcoming the obstacles of snow and ice.

## Mrs. Dilling, 28 Others Re-indicted

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4 (UP).—

Mrs. Elizabeth Dilling of Chicago, author of the "Red Network" and 28 other persons were re-indicted by the District of Columbia Federal Grand Jury today on charges of wartime sedition. In addition the jury indicted five other individuals and the New York Evening Inquirer, Inc., whose publisher, William Griffin, was among those named previously.

The new indictments named, in addition to the Inquirer Company, George E. Deatheridge, St. Albans, Vt.; Mrs. Lois D. Lafayette, alias "T.N.T.," of Chicago and Seattle; Frank W. Clark, Glendale, Calif.; and New York and Frank E. Perez, Los Angeles. Ulrich Fleischauer, Erfurt, Germany, was named a co-conspirator.

Mrs. Dilling and the other 27 named were indicted July 21. All have been arraigned except Griffin who was ordered removed from New York to Washington today to face trial.

**CHARGED WITH SEDITION**

The defendants are charged specifically with conspiracy to interfere with, impair and influence the loyalty, morale and discipline of the military and naval forces and to cause insubordination, disloyalty, mutiny and refusal of duty in the army and navy. They face a maximum penalty of 30 years in prison and a \$50,000 fine if convicted.

The new bill, according to Attorney General Francis Biddle, alleges the conspiracy began in 1933 and continued to the present. The original bill alleged the conspiracy began in 1940.

Those re-indicted in addition to Mrs. Dilling and Griffin included: Court Asher, publisher of "X-Ray," Muncie, Ind.; David J. Baxter, organizer of the Social Republic Society (SROC), San Bernardino, Calif.; George Sylvester Viereck, New York, who was sentenced to two to six years in prison and fined \$15,000 for violation of the Foreign Agents' registration act; Gerald B. Winrod, Wichita, Kans., publisher of "The Defender," and

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## Our Reporter Visits the Zoo and Learns Something About Food Rations

By Eric Webber

If you complain of one meatless day a week and a few other inconveniences necessary for victory over the Axis, consider the animals in Central Park Zoo.

More than 800 animals at this zoo have gone on war rations. The monkey family gets boiled sweet potatoes instead of bananas. Beef eating animals get horse meat. Birds eat grass instead of bird seed.

... And all the animals have one endless day a week.

Dr. Harry P. Nimphius, director of the Zoo, told the Daily Worker that the lions felt they were getting a raw deal when they had their diet changed from beef to horse meat. But when he explained that the country needed meat to get

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## Girl Guerrilla Led Soviets to Velikie Luki

LONDON, Jan. 4 (UP).—A

Russian girl, Tamara Sumchakova, leader of a guerrilla band, led the Soviet troops into Velikie Luki, the Moscow radio said today.

She provided the Red Army with information on German positions, and it was her detachment that guided the Russian soldiers to the attacking position, the broadcast said, adding:

"Later the tall, smiling Tamara stood in the doorway of the former German staff headquarters in Velikie Luki greeting Soviet officers and soldiers as they passed."

## 'Haym Solomon Day' Tomorrow

Mayor LaGuardia yesterday

officially proclaimed tomorrow, Wednesday, Haym Solomon Day in honor of the immigrant Jewish leader who played a leading role in the American Revolution of 1776.

Wednesday will mark the 167th anniversary of Solomon's death.

The Mayor proclaimed that the anniversary shall "be observed in all our schools and before public assemblies, so that the story of the contribution of Haym Solomon to the people of America may be brought before the public mind, and that we, now engaged in this desperate struggle against tyranny, shall rededicate our lives to the cause of liberty and opportunity for which Haym Solomon sacrificed all he had."

"Haym Solomon immigrated to these shores from his native Poland to seek liberty and opportunity in the New World and, almost immediately, identified himself with our own forces in the American Revolution, as a result of which he was imprisoned as a spy by the enemy."

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## Tells of Attacks By Yugoslavs

(Daily Worker Foreign Department)

Yesterday's PM carried a Switzerland dispatch by Howard K. Smith, CBS correspondent and author of Last Train from Berlin, which emphasized the scope of the Yugoslav partisan military operations.

Smith's story cites the radio "Free Yugoslavia" whose bulletins the Daily Worker has been publishing all summer, and said, as reporting big drives toward the Bosnian capital of Sarajevo and the Croatian capital of Zagreb.

Noteworthy in Smith's dispatch are these points:

"The radio 'Free Yugoslavia' broadcasts unquestionably trustworthy information."

"The Peoples Liberation Army is conducting amazingly big battles, really worrying the Axis and crippling the Neditch and Pavelitch puppet regimes."

"That a 'truly new phase is beginning' in which for the first time a 'conquered people is severely threatening to win back its land from the occupiers.'"

Smith's dispatch also places great emphasis on the Constituent Assembly formed with Ivan Rybar as President on Nov. 28-27, 1942.

He describes the rapid growth of democratic civil administration in reconquered territory, in terms already familiar to DW readers, and stresses the participation of all Yugoslav nationalities in the new government and the Peoples Army.

Meanwhile the Yugoslav government-in-exile has gone through a sharp crisis.

In the face of heavy criticism for its attitude to the new forces within Yugoslavia and its insistence on the support for Draza Mihailovich's anti-popular policies, the London cabinet dropped out one of its worst members, the foreign minister Momcillo Nincich.

This was not, as some papers say, because he was a critic of Mihailovich. It was because he was too exposed as responsible for the whole Mihailovich policy.

But Mihailovich has been retained as war minister and no other important changes are as yet announced by the London government.

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## Pursue Nazis in Caucasus Advance

MOSCOW, Tuesday, Jan. 5 (UP).—Soviet

troops have captured Chernyshevsky, in the Don bend 110 miles west of Stalingrad, a special communique said today, and field dispatches reported that farther south the Red Army was closing in on Prokhladnanski, key rail junction in the Caucasus.

Chernyshevsky, on the East-West railway bisecting the Don bend, apparently fell to Red Army forces pushing westward along the line from Oblivskaya, 12 miles to the East, which was captured last week.

Huge stores of spoils passed into Soviet hands with the conquest of Chernyshevsky, including 17 planes, 2,000,000 shells and 500,000 air bombs, the brief special communique of the Soviet High Command said.

**PURSUING NAZIS IN CAUCASUS**

The German invaders of the East-Central Caucasus were reported falling back rapidly before hard-hitting Red Army onslaughts from captured Mordok and Ekhtovro in the direction of Prokhladnanski.

Front reports said Red Army spearheads striking west and north were approaching Prokhladnanski, key German base on the Rostov-Caspian railroad, in an offensive which threatened to trap and wipe out the advanced elements of the Nazi salient in the East-Central Caucasus.

A midday communique said the Red Army that captured Mordok yesterday, breaking the threat to the German oil fields, was pursuing the Germans westward toward Prokhladnanski, 28 miles distant. Another Red Army was reported pressing up from Ekhtovro, 35 miles to the south.

Soviet assault forces sweeping through the snow-clogged Caucasian foothills were reported to have passed through several villages after the fall of Mordok. The retreating Germans were reported to have suffered heavy losses, including 700 killed in a single sector.

**OFFENSIVES CONTINUE**

Though claiming no spectacular successes on the Stalingrad, Middle Don and Central Fronts, the Red Army reported unabated offensive fighting and the consolidation and improvement of newly won positions.

Inside Stalingrad Red Armymen infiltrated German defenses, destroying three dugouts and 18 blockhouses. Southwest of the city tanks and motorized infantry advanced steadily, taking several villages. Soviet tanks broke through German defenses in the Middle Don area. More German strong points were

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## Fast and Furious Blows

By a Veteran Commander

THE RED ARMY captured three major German defense points in two days. Elista, Velikie Luki and Mordok fell in quick succession. Each one of these successes is of great importance in itself. The capture of Elista means that the entire Kalmyk area has been

### On the War Fronts

practically cleared of the enemy. This fact greatly endangered the position of the Germans in the area of Mordok, because Soviet troops advancing south from Elista across the Morych threaten to capture the railheads of Divnoye and Blagodaroye from where two lines converge on Petrovskoye, whence a line runs to Voroshilovsk (formerly Stavropol) and Kropotkin (formerly Kavkazskaya).

Should the Soviet armies begin to slide southward and southwestward along these lines from the area of the Morych, the entire German army group strung out like a sausage between Armavir and Mordok would find itself in dire straits because a Soviet front could be created, paralleling the elongated German flank over a distance of 175 miles.

A German retreat from the Northern Caucasus is not excluded. The next Soviet objective in the Mordok sector is the great railroad junction of Prokhladnaya. This is a place to watch: if it falls quickly, it will mean that the enemy is pulling his stakes and is gradually falling back on the Kuban defense line (i. e., as far as Nevinnomysskaya, another important junction on the main line).

VELIKIE LUKI is, of course, the greatest of these Soviet successes. This great fortified center has been in German hands since early Fall of 1941. It protected four railroad lines and was in addition a sort of bastion covering the two other junctions at Nevel and Novosokolniki. Its fall puts the main railroad Leningrad-Vitebsk in immediate danger. Some sources claim that this railroad has already been cut by a Soviet column, but we find it advisable, as usual, to wait for official confirmation by

the Soviet High Command. If this is so, the German armies on the Leningrad front have their communications in very grave danger (did you notice how on the very day of the fall of Velikie Luki the Premier of Finland "turned himself inside out" to protest his love for the United States. Helsinki seems to see the dawn of the day of reckoning). However, there is little doubt that the enemy will give terrific battle in defense of Novosokolniki and Nevel.

ALL THREE Soviet victories, although achieved in far apart sectors, have something in common: they show that this year German key strong points do give way to the onslaught of the Red Army. The implications of this factor are so tremendous that the German High Command takes great pains to conceal the fact that Velikie Luki, for instance, has fallen.

In the Middle Don the Soviet offensive is rolling on, but much slower, as was to be expected. The Germans have brought up great bodies of troops here, taking advantage of superior railroad communications and are offering stubborn resistance. Some divisions have been shuttled over from France which shows that the Germans are not too worried about Africa and their "soft underbelly."

There is nothing much to report from Africa, except Allied aerial activity. The weather in Tunisia does not seem to be getting quite right yet.

Rommel is making another fake "stand" at Wadi Zemzem, east of Tripoli. The truth probably is that his main body is already in Tunisia. The Free French column from Lake Chad has reached the Fezzan, but will never arrive in time to cut Rommel's retreat to Tunisia.

General MacArthur has cracked the backbone of the Japanese Papuan army at Buna. Almost a whole battalion of Japanese were annihilated (650 Japanese killed and seemingly no prisoners taken).

## Rally Urges Freedom Now for 30,000 Anti-Fascists Interned in North Africa

By Dorothy Loeb

A determined drive for the swift carrying out of President Roosevelt's pledge to liberate anti-fascists imprisoned in North Africa was launched Sunday night at a dinner jointly sponsored by the Comité de Unificación Hispana and the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee.

Eight hundred diners at the Hotel Diplomat heard Dr. Edward Barsky, long a champion of the Spanish Republic, Pierre Cot, French Minister of Aviation in the days of the Peoples Front, and Frederick N. Myers, vice-president of the National Maritime Union, CIO, issue a call for all-out efforts to win freedom for those who remain in concentration camps in the territory where the American flag now flies.

The dinner at which former Congressman John Bernard of Minnesota was chairman, honored Dr. Barsky and Miss Helen Bryan, executive secretary of the Joint Anti-Fascist Committee, for their tireless efforts on behalf of Spain.

HAIR AFRICA ATTACK Dr. Barsky and all of the other speakers hailed the North African occupation as a prelude to a land offensive in Europe which would crush Hitler between two fronts. Ant they called for liberation of the anti-fascist prisoners as an important factor in this strategy.

Release of the 30,000 Spanish Republican soldiers, International Brigaders and other victims of fascist persecution interned in North Africa will demonstrate anew the just character of this people's war, Dr. Barsky said.

At the same time, liberation would add new military strength to the United Nations' fight against the Axis and the anti-fascist participation would help prevent Franco from dragging Spain into the war on the side of the Axis, he said.

North Africa is a testing ground of America's ability to restore freedom to the world, Mr. Cot told the

diners. He called not only for liberation of the prisoners but for establishment of representative democratic government.

### THOUSANDS IN JAIL

"There is no liberty as long as many thousands of political prisoners, leaders of anti-fascist organizations, Loyalist Spaniards and refugees are still in concentration camps," he said.

Seamen who reach Spanish ports tell of active Spanish resistance to Franco today and describe every day sabotage against native and foreign fascists, Mr. Myers said. "A sailor who had been a member of the General Trade Union of Workers, which Franco promptly outlawed when he took power, reported that the loading of a ship which previously took eight days now takes 25," he said.

"The reason? The workers know that the destination of the cargoes is the Nazi armies."

The best way to help the Spanish people fight Franco fascism, and the dictates of Hitler and Muvolini, he said, "is by giving every possible assistance to Spanish Republicans everywhere."

### FIRM POLICY

"A firm policy must be pursued with regard to Franco and only such a policy as would support the struggle of the Spanish people for freedom and democracy," the NMFU leader asserted.

Other speakers included Ernestina Gonzales Fieschman, Luis Quintanilla, noted Spanish artist, Miss Bryan, and Daniel Groden, who spoke for the Veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade.

## People of France Will Decide Gov't, Says Cot

Excerpts from the speech of Pierre Cot at "Inside Spain" dinner at Hotel Diplomat, Sunday night.

What is happening in North Africa is a test for American ability to restore freedom in the world. American columnists have been very anxious to promote a reconciliation of French generals. All right, but what about the people? The French people and not the French generals must decide the form of government they want. All the information coming out from the underground movements inside France show that if the French were free, they would elect a left Popular Front Government. President Roosevelt promised to restore French political liberty; we must not be impatient and we must understand that this promise will be realized step by step.

The first step has been the appointment of General Giraud. Giraud is only a military leader. Experience will show the Americans what history has taught the French: the best French generals are not fit for political jobs.

The second step must be the building of a civilian administration. It is very easy, because the French constitutional law of 1872,

which still exists, gives the responsibility for their administration to the General Councils, when there is no Government.

3. The third step will be to allow the French and the Arabs to elect their own representatives and leaders. The Atlantic Charter and the four freedoms must be granted to France and to the Arabs, as soon as the military situation allows. And there could not be free elections under military dictatorship.

These steps must be accomplished one by one, under the control of an American authority, acting on behalf of the United Nations. As long as they are not taken, there cannot be a French Government or even a North African Government, neither from a legal nor from a political point of view. We have no right to be in a hurry. But it is our duty to say that there is no justice, as long as some men, even guilty, may be imprisoned without trial and without their names and the charges against them made public. There is no liberty as long as many thousands of political prisoners, leaders of anti-fascist organizations, Loyalist Spaniards and refugees are still in concentration camps. We ask America for justice and liberty.

## Barsky Reports on Fate of Prisoners

Address by Dr. Edward K. Barsky, Chairman, Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee at the dinner on "Inside Spain" at the Hotel Diplomat Sunday.

The screaming headlines and the excited and trembling voices of the radio on November 8th announcing the successful American invasion of North Africa found us thrilled, happy and excited on this momentous occasion. Proud and overjoyed in the successful completion of this military mission—concrete evidence of our organizational ability, the courage of our troops and the successful utilization of our productive forces. Happy indeed were we in the thought that this was just a beginning—a prelude to a second land offensive in continental Europe where the borders of Hitlerism will be crushed by the steady march of the magnificent Red Army in the east, and the courageous onslaught of our American troops and our British allies in the west under the leadership of Roosevelt and Churchill. This, we reason correctly, will be the beginning of the end. And it still may be. When logically carried out, we can find the year 1943 a year of victory for the forces of democracy.

And, to many of us came an added thought—one aspect of this great problem. Here in this country occupied by our troops were thousands of Spanish refugees and members of the International Brigade and other staunch anti-fascists. Men, women and children who had suffered in this struggle against fascism, who for years had lived in this disease infested hell-hole of concentration camps and who had been the source of the slave labor commanded by the Vichy government. Indeed, there were children here who had not breathed the free air of a free country, whose entire life was encompassed by barbed wires, pill posts and starvation. Would they be free?

Who, of us in America would imagine that our Stars and Stripes could wave in a country in which such concentration camps existed?

### PRESIDENT SAID

Eight days later, President Roosevelt made his statement on North Africa in which he declared: "I have requested the liberation of all persons in North Africa who have been imprisoned because they opposed the efforts of the Nazis to dominate the world." And so gave expression once again to the correct character of this war.

This is a people's war in which peoples all over the world have a common interest in the defeat of fascism. That is why the release of these anti-fascists is of the most urgent necessity. It is a moral obligation. Their liberation will inspire not only us here, but those in the camps, the guerrilla fighters in Yugoslavia and Spain and other parts of the world and people suffering under the yoke of fascism in the occupied countries—yes, even to the people of Germany and Italy, that where the "Yanks" come there comes freedom from the terror and scourge of Hitlerism.

This new situation in North Africa demanded that the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee gear itself to new tasks, new obligations and new activities. Your Committee sent a detailed memorandum to the State Department, to the President, to the War Department, to the members of the House and Senate Foreign Affairs Committee, to other people in public life. We gave details regarding the numbers of men, women and children in these camps and labor battalions. We described the inhuman conditions under which they live. We told you these people are and what they had done and we detailed a program for the utilization and rehabilitation of these people so that they could take, once again, their proper place in this war against fascism—in the armed forces or in the fields of production.

### STATE DEPARTMENT

We discussed this program with the representative of the State Department at which time we specifically requested that this gentleman investigate to what extent the President's statement had been put into effect. We also met with Governor Lehman and two representatives of the State Department in which we discussed our memorandum. We were received sympathetically and very courteously but told that for the moment the situation was entirely in the hands of the military authorities.

At the same time we received a written communication from the State Department in which they regretted to state that until now the President's request for the liberation of the anti-fascist fighters in the concentration camps had not been carried out. We then communicated with the War Department, received an answer in which they stated that everything possible would be done, and are at the present time negotiating for an interview with the War Department.

There are some who may say that the release of these anti-fascists cannot be carried out immediately because of the complicated military and political situation in North Africa. But it is precisely because of this situation that the liberation of thousands of tested and unyielding fighters against fascism is particularly urgent. Can any one deny that fifteen or twenty thousand soldiers and officers of the Spanish Republican Army and the International Brigades would increase the military strength of our own forces in North Africa at this time?

We wanted to know the situation of these refugees. We wanted to know when they would be released. We wanted to know how we can help them now. We took these measures and we wrote these letters and I am sure that you want to know. I am sure that your interest in this problem is as deep as ours.

### SPEEDY RELEASE

You are impatient to see that this becomes a reality. We are sure that these people will be released, but this release must be speedy because every day finds them facing the possibility of death, of disease and starvation. The strength of our Committee rests in your interest.

## Puerto Ricans Oppose Bill to Oust Tugwell

(Daily Worker Foreign Department)

Republican Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg of Michigan is introducing a bill in the new Congress asking for the immediate removal of the New Deal governor of Puerto Rico, Rexford Guy Tugwell, Washington reports declare.

The New York Herald Tribune, in a front page story yesterday, quoted at length from the anti-administration Senator, particularly his remark about Tugwell's "pattern of things"—meaning progressive New Deal legislation on behalf of labor and the common people—"which failed so diametrically at home," obviously a crack at the war administration.

No wonder the Council for Pan American Democracy in its Dec. 28 issue of *The Americans* was obliged to say that "The American press... has ill served both the Puerto Rican people and the war effort of our own country" by its biased reporting of the present economic and political crisis in this island country.

### DISTORTED FACTS

Vandenberg's line of argument is based on the assumption—or, rather, the assertion—that the majority of people want Tugwell out.

Nothing can be further from the truth. Vandenberg lists among the opponents of Tugwell the Union Republican, Socialist and Unification parties.

But these are all minority parties, and the Union Republican is notoriously the party of the sugar interests.

Largest political party in the island, according to the vote returns in the 1940 elections, is the Popular Democratic Party, generally called the Popular Party, and this party supports Tugwell.

Its leader, Senator Luis Munoz Marin, told President Roosevelt and Congress shortly before Christmas that the big majority of the Puerto Rican people are back of Tugwell and want to keep him in office.

### MAJORITY BACK TUGWELL

Same thing was said by Sr. J. Ramirez Santibanes, president of the Liberal Party, Puerto Rico's second largest party, who also testified in Washington.

The Popular and Liberal parties together control close to three-fourths of the island's voting strength.

Furthermore, as the Council for Pan American Democracy points out, Puerto Rican labor is back of Tugwell.

Vandenberg refers to the "Free Federation of Labor" of Puerto Rico as joining with the sugar barons against Tugwell, but makes no reference to the main trade union organization, the General Confederation of Puerto Rican Workers.

Francisco Colon Gordiani, president of the General Confederation of Puerto Rican Workers, stated in New York press interview about a month ago that the "workers in the island support the policy and administration of Governor Tugwell because he has shown more sympathy for the working people of Puerto Rico than any governor in the forty years since civil government was established in Puerto Rico."

### OPPOSED BY WEALTHY

According to Colon Gordiani, the "great corporate interests as well as the public service corporations and certain wealthy individuals oppose Tugwell because he has obliged them to pay taxes which they formerly evaded, and thus help the public expenditures which in part are alleviating the economic misery of the people."

The realistic program for meeting the immediate needs of the islanders, advanced by Senator Munoz Marin and Governor Tugwell, and backed in this country by Congressman Vito Marcantonio, has received "virtually no publicity" in the commercial press of the United States, the Council for Pan American Democracy states.

and in your hands. In a sense, we in the office, may be considered the organizational branch or the executive branch, but you, here tonight, and countless thousands like you throughout the United States are the Committee. We need your help, your material and moral assistance at this time. We want you to give evidence of your interest in this matter and we know that you wish to give concrete and constructive expression in supporting the policy outlined by our President. We are counting upon the active aid of every one of you of your trade unions, of your organizations. These people must be speedily released so that they can take their proper place in this war as soon as possible.

Help us obtain the speedy release of these people from whose ranks came the people serving in the Commandos with the British, from whose ranks came some of the people now in the French underground movement, from whose ranks came Kosta Nadji, the leader of the true people's movement in Yugoslavia. These people can again play a role in this war against Hitler, and indeed, ladies and gentlemen, from these ranks will come the future leadership of Europe. HELP US SAVE THEM!

## '42 Was Greatest Trial; Let's Win in '43--Kalinin

(By Wireless to Inter-Continental News)

MOSCOW, Jan. 4.—Following is the text of a New Year's radio address by Mikhail Kalinin, President of the Soviet Union.

Citizens of the Soviet Union; working men and women; collective farmers, men and women; Soviet intelligentsia; men, commanders and political instructors of the Red Army and Navy; men and women guerrillas; inhabitants of the Soviet districts temporarily captured by the German fascist occupationists:

Permit me to wish you a happy New Year.

The past year has been a year of violent battles on the fronts of the patriotic war. After last year's defeat of the Germans at Moscow and other sectors of the front, Hitler forced his vassals Italy, Rumania, Hungary and even Finland—exhausted to the extreme, to place their manpower reserves at the disposal of the German command; everything that could be mustered in Germany itself; part of the occupation troops were removed from France and from the other occupied countries; and Hitler hoped with such a concentrated force to inflict a mortal blow on our army this year.

I shall not speak of the directions of the main blows of the German army and the plans of its commands. All this is excellently outlined in Stalin's report of Nov. 6, 1942. All I shall say is that the plans of the German command were more than the fascist army could cope with.

The fighting was often of an extremely fierce and sometimes critical nature. The Red Army courageously defended our Soviet soil and inflicted blows on the enemy that were him down and upset the insidious plans of the Hitlerites.

Summarizing the results of the war in the past year as a whole it can confidently be said that the war situation today is more favorable for us than it was at this time last year, although our army also then inflicted telling blows on the enemy.

The year the German offensive was not launched along the whole front, but only in a southern and southwestern direction. And still the German command failed to achieve its object. The German army sustained such losses in the course of its military operations as to sap its offensive strength. The heroic defense of Sebastopol by our troops cost the German and Rumanian troops several dozen divisions.

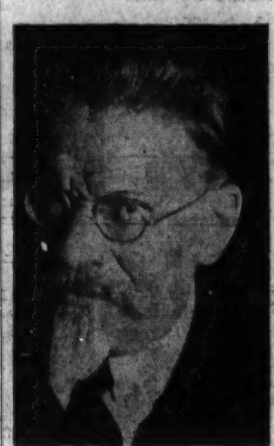
The German losses on the Stalingrad front run into hundreds of thousands of killed and wounded. Their losses are terrific also in other directions of their offensive. Every kilometer covered this year cost the Germans considerably bigger sacrifices than last year.

In the meantime the Red Army prepared its forces to strike back at the enemy troops. All this taken together resulted in the initiative again passing into the hands of our command, which hastened to take full advantage of this. The blows struck at the German units at Vladikavkaz (Ordzhonikidze), our counter-offensive in the Stalingrad area, in the course of which hammer blows were inflicted on the Germans, the offensive of our troops on the Central Front and finally, the developing offensive in the Middle Don area and in the North Caucasus are changing the situation along the whole of the Soviet German front in our favor.

As a result of our offensive—starting on Nov. 19, in the Stalingrad area, Nov. 25 on the Central Front and Dec. 16 in the Middle Don area—the Germans sustained such losses which cannot but affect the remaining sectors of the front. Many tens of thousands of prisoners were taken as a result of the offensive; dozens of fascist divisions were routed; big trophies were captured; hundreds of planes, thousands of tanks, guns, mortars, machine guns, tommy guns and trucks and millions of shells and rounds of ammunition. Also many ammunition dumps and foodstuffs were captured.

More than 2,000 rural inhabited points, district centers and towns were occupied by our units. When speaking of the past year mention should be made of the patriotic sentiments of the population of the Soviet Union and of the growing public assistance to the front expressed in the most varied forms. Working men and women, engineers and technicians are steadily improving the quality of Soviet armaments, perfecting the processes of production and increasing the productivity of labor. This makes it possible to supply our Red Army and Navy uninterruptedly with arms and munitions.

The collective farmers, men and women, have done much this year to extend the area under crops, to harvest the crops and to develop live-stock breeding. The labors of the collective farmers yielded their results—this year's harvest was a good one and was gathered in good time. It was with particularly tender feelings that the collective farmers cultivated the plots of land



MIKHAIL KALININ

assigned for the Defense Fund. These plots yielded considerable quantities of grain and vegetables for the army over and above the plan.

A spontaneous movement was recently started for the collection of funds to build planes and tank columns. Thousands of telegrams have been addressed to Stalin from men and women collective farmers in which they report having brought their savings to different branches of the banks for the construction of planes and tanks; and they are delivering additional supplies of grain, meat and other agricultural produce to the State.

The entire Soviet people are swept by lofty sentiments of patriotism. It is characteristic to note that the collective farmers of the national republics and separate regions are not only striving to keep pace with the central regions, but are often exceeding the amounts contributed by the latter. This vivid demonstration of our collective farms' peasantry's devotion to Soviet power and their love for their leaders and commander Stalin, is the best proof that the one and a half years of war have not weakened but have still further strengthened the Soviet rear and still

further consolidated the fraternal peoples in their struggle against the German robbers.

Our intelligentsia—from Academician to village teacher—is placing all of its knowledge and energy on the altar of the Fatherland. Its creative spirit, which has but one aim—to contribute its share in the cause of victory over the enemy—holds sway in laboratories, research institutes, in the factories, shops, rural laboratories and on the fields.

One can state without any hesitation that the whole Soviet people, all the nationalities both small and great, are fighting in serried ranks for the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and for its victory over the German fascists.

The people's love for their army is reflected in the steady stream of presents to the front. Literally every citizen, even the children try in one way or another to show their solidarity and concern for the Red Army.

The old year, 1942, is over. It left our people complex and difficult tasks. But it also left favorable perspectives for the forthcoming year. Our people are more and more actively adding the front. New means are being found to steadily increase this aid. Our army has acquired military experience not only in steadfast defense, but has learned to inflict hammer blows at the brazen enemy.

Despite the numerous punitive expeditions against the guerrillas and the population sympathizing with them, the guerrilla movement is growing and inflicting ever heavier blows at the German fascist brigades.

There is every reason to believe that the Allies will play an even greater part in the struggle against the fascists. The entire Soviet people, army and navy are animated by the desire to drive the enemy off our soil as speedily as possible. Let us employ all our strength, knowledge and experience to carry out this great aim. Let us rally closer around our leader, the commander of our army and navy, Stalin, and the victory of our people will be assured.

## A Dangerous Theory By Professor Hart

(Daily Worker Foreign Department)

Dr. Albert Bushnell Hart, professor emeritus at Harvard University, blossomed forth with a new angle on the post-war world in Sunday's New York Times.

He advised the United States to take over Canada after the war "lest the Russians, in a post-war expansion of Siberia, should have designs on an independent or British-dominated Canada."

This theme of a Russian bugaboo to Canada which the USA must bravely step in to soothe in time—that occurs several points in the article. The professor is clearly fuddled on the subject.

Isn't it clear that this idea is not only preposterous and ludicrous but it could have serious repercussions if it were to be taken the least bit seriously?

For example, it will not make our Canadian allies very happy to learn that a noted Harvard professor says the USA must take Canada over.

Second, it doesn't help the fighting unity of Canada and the USSR, recently cemented by an exchange of envoys, with such irresponsible prattle about "invasions from Siberia" tossed around.

Third, it maligns our great fighting ally, the USSR, to even suggest that she is fighting for territorial expansion.

Fourth, it maligns and insults the American people to make the same suggestion.

Fifth, it certainly won't make the British people happy to hear that this professor thinks Canada, under her British connection, is helpless and must be defended from the outside.

Sixth, what becomes of the United Nations if the British are told that one of their great allies, the USA is going to be fighting another of their great allies, the USSR, over the body of the British Empire?

Isn't there an editor available in the New York Times to edit out monstrously like this, which manage to insult the American people and three other allies, all in one sentence?

## Mexico Offers to Accept Refugees

(Special to the Daily Worker)

MEXICO CITY, Jan. 4.—The Mexican government stands ready to welcome a part of the 28,000 Polish refugees who must be moved from Iran for military reasons, according to Minister of Foreign Affairs Ezequiel Padilla.

He issued a statement on behalf of the government in connection with the recent visit here of General Wladyslaw Sikorski, Premier of the Polish Government-in-Exile. The majority of the refugees are women and children, the Foreign Affairs Minister said, adding that Mexico is proud to offer them asylum.

A PEOPLE'S PAPER reports the people's war For all the news... Read the DAILY WORKER



# Big War Issues Face Legislature

By Mac Gordon

A Republican Governor will deliver the annual message to New York's State Legislature tomorrow for the first time in 20 years.

Problems of strengthening the contribution to the war on the part of the nation's greatest state are, of course, the paramount ones facing this Republican-dominated state body.

Besides being the biggest manufacturing state, New York is among the most important producers of food.

The magnitude of the problem of food production facing the Legislature can be seen from the fact that over 3,000 dairy farmers have abandoned their farms last year. Production fell off close to 7 per cent in December of 1942 as compared with December of the previous year.

The manpower and machinery problems are chiefly responsible for the fall in production, and the Legislature will have to assist in solving these problems.

It must, however, give consideration to the solution of farm production by other means that make up for the loss of these production factors. Thus, assistance to farmers who work their own farms without help so that they can produce up to the maximum of their capacity would more than compensate for the fall due to manpower.

On the industrial field, the State has handled, and must continue to improve in handling, such key problems as training for industry, elimination of discrimination against Negro and foreign-born workers, housing and transportation. War-bomb towns seriously aggravate many of these problems.

It has not yet begun to tackle seriously the question of child-care centers for working mothers and problems of after-school care for children of school age whose mothers work in industry. The whole matter of juvenile delinquency and its effects on the morale of children and parents alike faces the Legislature this year.

## LABOR CONCERNED

While labor relations in the State have been generally in good shape for the past several years, trade union leaders are disturbed by the Hooverite anti-labor implications in parts of Governor Dewey's annual address on New Year's Day. In this connection it might be well to call attention to the appeal issued Sunday by the seven national war agencies in Washington to state governments not to touch social and labor laws.

Proposals have been made to give the State War Council power to suspend laws where they interfere with the prosecution of the war. Such power may conceivably be necessary. If so, however, it should be so defined as not to give the

## ALP Issues Program on Legislation

George S. Counts, chairman, and Alex Rose, state secretary of the American Labor Party, today announced the American Labor Party legislative program, to be submitted for the consideration of the 1943 session of the state legislature, which convenes this week in Albany.

It was understood that legislators elected with Labor Party support will be selected to present specific bills to the legislature, to effectuate the purposes of this program.

Excerpts from the text of the 1943 American Labor Party State Legislative Program follows:

### PREAMBLE:

"We must exert every possible effort towards a complete, decisive and speedy victory of arms over the Axis powers, and towards winning the peace. But we must also simultaneously keep our own house in order, and plan and build towards a better life right here at home."

**I.—To Marshal Our Economic Resources for Full Employment and Prosperity.**

1.—To prepare for the industrial recession which is bound to come with the termination of the war, we propose the establishment now of a State Economic Council, to be composed of representatives of industry, labor, agriculture, consumer, welfare and educational groups, to plan the extension of industrial activity, employment and vocational training.

**II.—To Improve Our War Economy:**

1.—Adequate divisions to be set up immediately in the Attorney-General's office, and in the Law Departments of every county, city, town and village, to investigate and prosecute price-ceiling violations.

2.—Federal rent control should be implemented by a state statute supplementing the Federal act, and providing for rigid enforcement by State agencies.

3.—We maintain that protection of civilian defense workers is a federal problem, but pending federal provision, accident and death compensation benefits for civilian defense workers should be provided by the State.

4.—Welfare laws should be liberalized to permit quick aid to the distressed families of men in the armed forces.

5.—A state agency should be created to speed the work of getting war industry contracts in New York State.

**III.—To Broaden the Base of Social Security:**

1.—To broaden the coverage and increase the benefits under the State Unemployment Insurance Law, it should be amended as follows:

(a) Include all workers instead of covering as at present only units of four or more employees.

(b) Reduce the waiting period from two weeks to one week.

(c) Include agricultural workers, domestic workers and employees of charitable and non-profit organizations.

(d) Liberalize the present system of computing benefits for partial unemployment to give the worker more substantial benefits.

(e) Prevent unfair employer interference with award of benefits.

(f) Increase the maximum period of benefits from twenty to twenty-six weeks.

(g) Increase the minimum benefit to \$19 per week.

(h) Increase maximum benefits to \$26 per week.

2.—Extend unemployment insurance to cover the self-employed on the same basis as employees.

3.—Amend Workmen's Compensation Law.

**IV.—To Educate for Democracy:**

1.—Increase state aid to education.

2.—State contribution to supervised recreation and community play facilities.

3.—Provision, at the expense of the State, for completion of educations interrupted by the war.

4.—Provide for state aid for adult education.

5.—Provide for the filling of all teaching vacancies by permanent appointment instead of the use of substitutes.

6.—Provide benefits to school teachers for injury or death sustained in the course of employment.

7.—Extension throughout the State of civil service status, including tenure rights, for teachers.

8.—Provide maintenance stipends for worthy students in institutions of higher learning.

9.—Co-ordination of all present agencies within the state dealing with the problems of youth in order effectively to combat the rise in juvenile delinquency.

Additional plans in the program deal with raising of civil service standards, stimulation of low-cost public housing, extension of the public health services, conservation of the State's natural resources, widening the fair labor standards on state contracts, liberalizing the state franchise laws and the encouragement of agriculture.

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THE DAILY WORKER

## Lady Firefighter



When fire breaks out in Media, Pa., Peggy Armitage of the Swarthmore volunteer fire company is one of the first to respond. Peggy has been doing this work for more than a year and handles the apparatus like a veteran.

## Questions Answered On Food Rations

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—The Office of Price Administration today released the following questions and answers—the second of a series explaining point rationing for canned, bottled and frozen fruits and vegetables, fruit and vegetable juices, dried fruits and soups.

1. Q. Why does the government ration all of the listed canned foods together?

A. If only the canned foods that are most scarce were rationed, consumers would rush to buy the unrationed foods which could be used instead. This would create shortages of the alternate foods which would then have to be rationed after the supply had been seriously depleted.

2. Q. What foods are included in the new rationing program?

A. Canned, bottled and frozen fruits and vegetables, fruit and vegetable juices, dried fruits, and all canned soups. These are known as "processed" foods.

3. Q. Just what is processed food?

A. A processed food is one that has been preserved so that it will keep as long as it stays in its processed condition. Canned foods, for example, keep as long as they remain sealed, frozen foods as long as they remain frozen.

4. Q. Are jams, jellies and marmalades included?

A. No. These are not generally used interchangeably with canned fruits.

5. Q. Why are foods that are not used extensively included in the rationing program?

A. To preserve for consumers as wide a choice of foods as possible in spending their ration points.

6. Q. Is evaporated milk included in the new rationing program?

A. No, canned milk is not being rationed in this program.

7. Q. What do the numbers on the ration stamps mean?

A. The numbers on the stamps 8, 5, 2 and 1 show how much the stamp is worth in "points."

8. Q. What is a point?

A. A point is a ration value much as dollars and cents are money values. Rationed foods have both point and money values.

9. Q. Why are the stamps of different colors?

A. The blue stamps will be used for rationing processed foods, the red stamps will be used later for meat rationing.

10. Q. What do the letters on the stamps mean?

A. The letters on the stamps will be used by the Office of Price Administration to designate the time during which a stamp is valid. For example, stamps lettered A, B, and C could be designated for use during

## Clothing Union Calls Rationing The 'Fair Way'

"Rationing is the fair way," is the title of the lead editorial in this week's issue of the *Advance*, organ of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers Union, which warns against reactionary attempts to discredit the government's price control program.

The union's editorial praises the work of Leon Henderson, administrator of the Office of Price Administration, who was forced to resign because of reactionary pressure.

The attack on price control, the CIO paper charged, comes from "direct agents of the Axis powers, our own home-bred, native followers of the fascist line, our never-forgetting and never-learning standard-bearers and reactionaries who think 'berating Roosevelt' is something far more vital to them than the task of beating the Axis," and Republican politicians and Bourbon Democrats who sought to cripple legislation against inflation and price stabilization.

The editorial points to the improvement achieved by the Office of Price Administration in 1942 over 1941.

Henderson's resignation must not become an attack on the price control program, the editorial points out.

"Rationing of vital necessities in times of scarcity such as war-time, is the fair way."

It warns of reactionary attempts to provoke attacks on rationing. "The way to help is to cooperate constructively, not to obstruct abusively."

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## Air Cadet Killed in Training Flight Crash

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Jan. 4 (UP).—Aviation Cadet Charles R. Bohnke, 22, of Rochester, N. Y., was killed last night when his plane crashed 1 1/2 miles east of here. Army authorities at Gunter Field announced today.

## Study MARXISM

### Basic Courses:

- Principles of Communism (Choice of Evenings)
- Marxism-Leninism (Choice of Evenings)
- Political Economy (Choice of Evenings)
- Dialectical Materialism (Wednesday)
- Historical Works of Marx and Engels (Monday)
- History of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (Monday and Wednesday)
- Marxism and the National Question (Wednesday)

### Our Country:

- History of the American People (Choice of Evening)
- Critical Periods in American History (Mon., Wed., or Thurs.)

### Courses on the War:

- Problems of the War (Thursday)
- Problems of War Economy (Thursday)
- The World Scene (Monday)
- Negro People and the War (Wednesday)
- Women and the People's War (Thursday)

### Other Courses:

- Literature Trade Unionism
- Philosophy
- Russian
- Principles of Organization
- Public Speaking
- How to Write

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## Says Rent Control in '43 Assured Tenants

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4 (UP).—Tenants are assured of stable rents and freedom from fear of eviction during 1943, Paul A. Porter, Deputy Price Administrator in charge of rents, said today.

In a report covering the period of Aug. 1 to Oct. 1, which was described as three typical months of residential rent control, Porter said

the country's \$6,000,000,000 annual rental bill has been checked. Furthermore, he said, the operating position of the landlords is at least as favorable as it was in pre-war years, and in many cases it is more favorable.

Since October, it was said rent control has been spread to 358 areas with a population in excess of 76,000.

October. Seventeen of the twenty-two mothers whose children are cared for in this center are working in war plants.

"As soon as we can find a place we're going to open another group of the same sort," Mrs. Oliver explained, "since we have many mothers on the waiting list there."

Block service leaders volunteering through the Civilian Defense Volunteer Office, she stated, have undertaken to investigate need for child-care in every family in Greenwich Village.

Lunches for the children are cooked by the students at the nearby Food Trades High School. Equipment was donated by an arts and crafts school which was closing down.

Parents pay for the cost of food and teacher's salary.

Drawback of the venture is that actual costs, in spite of cooperative effort, make it necessary to charge fees higher than many mothers can afford.

"Only a government child-care program, properly subsidized, can actually solve the problem," said Mrs. Oliver, "but we felt it was better to actually start something than to keep talking about it."

The first venture of the Greenwich committee was an after-school child-care center, for older children of working mothers, which started in Greenwich House early in

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## Open Greenwich Village Nursery for Children

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## Girl on Way to Work Stabbed

(By United Press)

Dorothy Huber, a pretty, 23-year-old bakery employee, was stabbed by a mysterious assailant as she walked to work early yesterday and died en route to a hospital.

Miss Huber was found on the street at 145th St. and Wales Ave. in the Bronx, by two men, two blocks from the plant of the Ward Baking Co., where she was employed.

The men, Meyer Cohen and Vincent Kenny, also employees of the Ward Co., assisted her to the plant, not knowing she had been stabbed.

As they reached the bakery she gasped, "Get me to a hospital," and then collapsed. She died in an ambulance. Police said all she could tell them was that she had been stabbed by a man. A knife wound in the back had punctured a lung.

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## New Drive to End Poll Tax Gaining

By Frank Rybick

(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4. — The broad support for outlawing the poll tax and its far-reaching political significance, loomed impressively today before members of Congress arriving for the opening of the 78th session on Wednesday.

The number of Congressmen willing and even anxious to introduce an anti-poll tax measure was in startling contrast to the lean days of former sessions, when the bill had to go begging for support.

Among those who have signified readiness to introduce such a bill are Representatives Joseph Clark Baldwin, Progressive New York Republican; Estes Kefauver, a Tennessee Democrat whose state will soon abolish its own poll tax, and Vito Marcantonio, militant New Yorker who has long been in the front lines of the fight against the poll tax.

### PEPPER TO SPONSOR BILL

Senator Claude Pepper of Florida will again sponsor the bill in the upper chamber.

The National Committee to Abolish the Poll Tax, through which labor, Negro and all other anti-poll tax forces have united, has already outlined the strategy for the campaign. This was done at a meeting last week, attended by representatives from the CIO, AFL, railroad brotherhoods, the Negro organizations and various church groups.

The meeting voted to concentrate popular pressure behind the Pepper bill in the Senate and the Baldwin bill in the House. It emphasized, however, that the united support of all anti-poll tax bill sponsors would be needed to get the required number of signatures on a discharge petition. Baldwin was designated as official sponsor of the measure for strategic reasons.

Under the rules of the House, only one representative can sponsor an individual bill, although as many as desire may introduce identical bills.

As soon as the anti-poll tax bill is introduced in the House, it will be referred to the Judiciary Committee. This committee is dominated by the aged poll taxer, Hiram Sumners of Texas, who sat on the bill during the last session until he was forced off of it by a petition signed by 218 members of the House. Baldwin will start circulating a petition 30 legislative days after introduction of the bill, the earliest possible time under House rules.

### CONFERENCE PLANNED

The National Committee to Abolish the Poll Tax, which brought the bill to the verge of passage in the last session, plans to hold an anti-poll tax conference here the end of February. State meetings will be held in New York on Feb. 5 and in Detroit in March. A representative of the committee will address a legislative conference at Lynchburg, Va., on Jan. 20.

The anti-poll tax bill will receive additional impetus from two highly important legislative conferences to be held here this week. The AFL and Railroad Brotherhoods will meet tomorrow, and the CIO will meet Friday.

A spokesman for the AFL said that tomorrow's conference would deal with methods of contacting members of Congress and obtaining their support for legislation backed by labor. AFL President William Green will address the conference, which will be held in executive session.

## Conference on Poll Tax to Be Held Thursday

A Conference on the Poll Tax in War Time will be held Thursday, Jan. 7, at 2 P. M., in the Chapel of the Church of the Saviour, 121 Pierpont St., Brooklyn, it was announced yesterday.

Conference is called by the Brooklyn and Long Island League to Abolish the Poll Tax, which was organized immediately after the Senate filibuster blocked efforts to pass the Pepper-Geyer Anti-Poll Tax Bill early in December. The Brooklyn and Long Island League has set itself the task of eliminating in 1943 what Ex-Governor Charles F. Felt calls "the greatest single bar to American unity—the Poll Tax."

Next Thursday's Conference on the Poll Tax in War Time will be addressed by the Rev. T. S. Harten of the Holy Trinity Baptist Church; the Rev. Dr. Moses Richardson Lovell of the Central Congregational Church; and Herbert Miller, executive secretary of the Carlton Young Men's Christian Association.

A memo will be read from Rep. Vito Marcantonio, the man who is introducing H. R. T.—a new Anti-Poll Tax Bill—into Congress at its first session.

Permanent officers will be elected for the Brooklyn and Long Island League to Abolish the Poll Tax, and plans laid for future work.

The League, which has offices at 30 Court St., Brooklyn, reports that three congressional district committees—Flatbush, Bedford-Stuyvesant, and Brownsville—have been organized and affiliated to the parent body.

## Gov't Commemorates Marian Anderson Concert

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4 (UP).—A mural commemorating Marian Anderson's Lincoln Memorial concert here in 1939, will be dedicated Wednesday in the auditorium of the South Interior Department Building, Secretary of Interior Harold L. Ickes announced today.

The program, which will be broadcast, will include a talk by Ickes and songs by the Negro contralto. Prominent federal officials, members of the diplomatic corps and civic leaders will attend. The mural, executed by Mitchell Jamieson, who was chosen after a national competition, commemorates the occasion on which Miss Anderson sang an Easter Concert from the steps of the Lincoln Memorial after she had been denied the use of Constitution Hall by the Daughters of the American Revolution. She sang to 75,000 persons.

Thousands of school children and others contributed to the cost of the painting.

On Thursday night Miss Anderson will sing in the hall from which she once was barred. The occasion will be a benefit concert for the United China Relief.

## Mayor Proclaims 'Haym Solomon Day'

(Continued from Page 1)

In September, 1776," said the Mayor's proclamation.

The proclamation continued:

"Whereas, after escaping to Philadelphia, he acted as fiscal agent to the Office of the Superintendent of Finance of the Revolutionary Government as well as fiscal agent for our French allies, negotiating foreign loans and bills of exchange and, together with George Washington and Robert Morris, conducted this nation's first Victory Bond Drive; and

"Whereas, he placed his entire personal fortune and services at the disposal of this country and, in addition, advanced large sums to Thomas Jefferson, James Madison, Baron Steuben, Thaddeus Kosciuszko, and other heroes of the Revolution, enabling them to carry on the struggle for Independence; and

"Whereas, the Council of the City of New York has passed a resolution to pay tribute to this great public figure and hero; and has requested the Mayor to issue a Proclamation naming Jan. 6, 1943, as 'Haym Solomon Day';

"Now, therefore, I, Fiorello H. LaGuardia, Mayor of the City of New York, proclaim Wednesday, Jan. 6, 1943, as Haym Solomon Day, to be observed in all our schools and before public assemblies, so that the story of the contribution of Haym Solomon to the people of

America may be brought before the public mind, and that we, now engaged in this desperate struggle against tyranny, shall rededicate our lives to the cause of liberty and devotion for which Haym Solomon sacrificed all he had."

### Query Censor on Negro News Ban

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—Byron Price, director of the Office of Censorship here, was asked last week by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People if a rule barring the sending out from the U. S. of any news regarding Negro and Negro-white relations in the United States has been established, what categories of news have been barred and what purpose the Office of Censorship expects such censorship to serve.

The NAACP also reported that no part of the address made by Wendell Wilkie at the annual conference of the NAACP held in Los Angeles, California, July 19, had been permitted to go out of the United States and that other references in speeches to the race question had been similarly barred.

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## Soviets Retake New Rail Town In Middle Don

(Continued from Page 1)

smashed in the Central Front drive beyond Veliki Luki.

The German High Command admitted that Soviet forces were operating in the rear of a German army on the Central Front.

Soviet dispatches heralding the capture of Mosdok said it was the site of one of the most decisive battles of 1942. There the Red Army made its stand after the retreat from Rostov, finally checking the German drive toward the Caspian.

After the occupation of Mosdok in September, several costly German offensives toward Gromy, in the heart of the oil fields 65 miles distant, failed and the invaders finally bogged down in the Terek Valley.

### NAZIS FACE TRAP

Unless the Nazis speed up their retreat back through Prokhladnenski, military sources said, they face the threat of entrapment. Besides the two main Soviet army groups reaching for the rail junction, a third group securing the left Soviet flank southeast of Nalchik was reported advancing northwestern toward the trunk railway, perhaps to swing in behind Prokhladnenski.

A further threat to the Germans in the Caucasus was developing in the Red Army sweep far southwest of Stalingrad, its right wing pressing toward the Stalingrad-Caucasus railway toward Saksk. The High Command, giving no locations, said the Red Army steadily pressed back the Germans, inflicted heavy losses, and liberated several villages.

### DON TOWN RETAKEN

Dispatches from the Middle Don front said Col. Gen. Nikolai Vatutin, crushing the resistance of steadily reinforced German armies, placed a strategic defense line and recaptured three towns.

Slimy reports from the Central Front told of Red Army advances southwest of Veliki Luki. One Soviet detachment crushed several German strongpoints, and about 400 Germans were wiped out in a near-by sector.

(The London Radio heard by CBS said the railway junction of Novosokolniki, west of Veliki Luki, was "under heavy attack.")

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## Captures 42



Corp. Murray Katsen, New York, an American Army Ranger, proved himself a hero in the invasion of North Africa. In one action he wiped out a sniper's machine gun nest and captured 42 prisoners single-handed. Katsen has been recommended for a decoration.

## Mrs. Dilling And 28 Others Re-Indicted

(Continued from Page 1)

William Dudley Pelley, Noblestville, Ind., leader of the Silver Shirts.

The original indictment also named 29 publications and quoted liberally from them to sustain the charge. Named in the new indictment are these publications:

The White Knight, the Christian Free Press, the National Liberty Party Bulletin, Friends of Progress, The Revealer, Waters Flowing Eastward, Liberation, The Hidden Hand, The Protocols of the Learned Elders of Zion, Book of the Hour, Democracy on the Nile, Double-Cross in Palestine, and Inhumanity Unlimited.

The indictment further alleges the defendants organized, caused to be organized, supported, used, controlled, or contributed financially to the following organizations, in addition to the 29 names in the first indictment:

Knights of the White Camella, American Nationalist Confederation, Militant Christian Patriots, National Liberty Party, Friends of Progress, Patriotic Research Bureau, National Gentile League, League of the War Veteran Guardsmen, Pelley Publishers, Pan Aryan Conference, Capital News and Feature Service and Yankee Comrades.

## City Fuel Oil Set-Up Still In Confusion

(Continued from Page 1)

situation in city institutions, but had offered no conclusions.

"I won't know the whole picture for several days," Salmon stated. "The primary purpose of my office is to centralize all purchases of oil and shipping instructions for 30 city departments."

The closing of the Neponset Beach Hospital, which has an oil-burning heating system, and the transfer of 104 child patients to other institutions, he said, was a step in the development of a consistent policy.

### SHIFT NIGHT SCHOOLS

He also pointed to the shifting of night educational activity from 12 oil-burning schools to coal-burning schools as another step in this direction.

A more drastic oil shortage, Salmon observed, may bring about closing of other institutions and "doubling up." Fifty-one of the city's 900 schools have oil-burning heating systems and these may be effected if they are not converted to coal.

Mayor LaGuardia has warned all apartment, building and home owners to convert their oil heating systems as quickly as possible to coal to meet the emergency.

Asked if he had considered giving school vacations in the Winter instead of the Spring and Summer to meet the oil emergency, Salmon said he had not.

Asked if homes or schools would be given fuel oil priority or vice versa in case of a more critical shortage, the Administrator said: "That is up to the National Administration. We are dependent on the National Administration."

Salmon made it clear his job was to handle oil supplies for city departments only and that private homes and apartments would have to look after their own fuel oil.

"It is entirely up to the owner of a home to get and get his oil," said Salmon. "It is up to me to get oil for the city services."

There is not yet a centralized city plan to coordinate oil supplies to city institutions and private homes, buildings and apartments. Under the present set-up owners of private homes, apartments and buildings must compete among themselves and with the city for their ration of oil.

## Gurley Flynn to Chair Lenin Rally

Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, vice president of the New York State Communist Party will act as chairman for the 19th annual Lenin Memorial meeting of the Party, to be held Monday evening, Jan. 11, at Madison Square Garden. Miss Flynn was the Communist candidate for Representative-at-large from New York, in the recent Congressional elections.

Earl Browder, national secretary of the Party will be the only speaker of the evening, and will present the Communist analysis of the grave problems facing the American people and what they must do to speed Victory in the global war.

The stage presentation, which has become a traditional feature of the Lenin meetings will be a spectacular political and musical revue entitled "Order of the Day," which according to Pearl Mullin, producer, will be the most elaborate, as well as the most popular, of all the Garden shows produced so far. Canada Lee will appear in a number of specially written scenes.



ELIZABETH GURLEY FLYNN

## Texas-Illinois Oil Line to Be Ready Feb. 1

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4 (UP).—

Petroleum Administrator Harold L. Ickes disclosed today that despite flood delays, the new Texas-Illinois pipeline probably will be in operation by Feb. 1, but he warned that at the most "only a very small relaxation of fuel oil rationing" can be expected.

Ickes told a special Senate Committee investigating the oil shortage that completion of the line has been delayed by difficulty in obtaining priorities on valves and pumps. Floods recently washed out 600 feet of the newly laid line, he added.

But even if the line is in operation by Feb. 1, he said, "we don't hold out any hope of relaxing the very necessary gasoline rationing—which is needed any more to save rubber—and only a very small hope for relaxation of fuel oil rationing."

Ickes revealed that a survey has been completed preliminary to laying an extension of the new pipeline from Illinois to the Bay Area in New Jersey, but he said this line could not be possibly completed until June 1.

## City Indignant At Increase in Price of Milk

(Continued from Page 1)

city's population. The new increase "will rob our children of proper nourishment," Goldberg said.

Governor Thomas Dewey should see to it that milk prices are kept in pocket-book line, Councilman Peter V. Cacchione said.

"The state legislature should act to correct this injustice," he insisted.

Every church, fraternal and social organization in the city should distribute cheaper milk offered by the cooperatives, Councilman A. Clayton Fowell said in order "to break the back of the new increases."

The Abyssinian Baptist Church distributed milk at 10 cents a quart to hundreds of Harlem families every morning.

John Harmon, secretary of the Harlem Consumer Cooperative Society, declared the new increases because they would add an additional economic burden to the already overtaxed Negro community.

"Increases in price lead to decreased consumption," the Negro consumer leader said. Milk is necessary for civilian morale and to the war effort, Dr. Percis Campbell, director of Consumer Division of the Greater New York Civilian Defense Volunteer Office, explained.

"Everyone knows that when the price goes up, consumption among low-income people goes down," she declared.

Waldo McNutt, manager of the Consumer-Farmer Milk Cooperative called the increase a "crime." He asserted that former milk prices were adequate to cover costs of the milk industry were placed on a proper war footing. Even though the government subsidy was less than a cent a quart, milk increases are already up two cents in many parts of the city, McNutt declared.

With wages stabilized, Mrs. Beatrice Abramson, head of the New York City auxiliaries, said that each price increase is a "blow to health." More than one-third of the city's children are suffering from malnutrition stressed Dr. Bella V. Dodd, legislative representative of the Teachers Union.

Increased prices will only aggravate this condition, she said. Over-all rationing and rigid price control are the only answers to a sufficient wartime economy.

Another women's leader to call for rationing was Mrs. Elizabeth Friedman, chairman of the Parents-Teachers group of the Committee for the Care of Young Children.

The people of New York are in no mood to take this latest attack on their health and morale by the defecists lying down. Public resentment is being channeled by trade union, consumer and other people's organizations to beat off this latest reactionary attack on the war effort. Revocation of the increase is imperative.

## New Sub Rolls Down Mississippi

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 4 (UP).—The \$7,800,000 submarine Peto in its floating drydock docked here today to begin its voyage down the Mississippi River.

The Peto and its crew of 15, hailing from Manitowish, Wis., where the craft was built, leaves today or tomorrow for the two-day trip to Memphis, Tenn., which will be the first stop on the junket to the Gulf of Mexico.

## Lincoln Square Tenants to Meet

Members of the New York Housing Authority have promised to give attention to complaints of a delegation of Negro and white families from the Lincoln Square Tenants League, 692 10th Ave., on the condition of housing in the Columbus Hill area, 62nd and 63rd Sts. between Amsterdam and West End Aves.

# Marshall Field Shows How Lies About Soviet Hurt U.S.

We are pleased to publish today the full text of a speech by Marshall Field, delivered in Chicago, Dec. 16, at a Russian War Relief Luncheon. We do so especially because neither of Mr. Field's two papers, the Chicago Sun and PM, reprinted the full text of his speech.

Mr. Chairman, Friends of Russian War Relief:

One hundred fourteen days have passed since the siege of Stalingrad began. For 114 days the might of the Nazi war machine has been thrown against this southern pivot of the great Russian front. The largest siege cannon yet used in this war have been employed against this city which, industrially, was a "Russian Pittsburgh." The largest air-fleets yet to sail over a city bombed this stronghold on the Volga.

With fear and flame and starvation the German armies have tried to break the resistance of the Russian defenders, but today, 114 days later, Stalingrad is not only holding out, but is, perhaps no longer in critical danger.

What interests us, as Americans, in this epic of Stalingrad is the amazing determination of not only the Russian army but of the civilian population. During those dreadful days of bombardment, Stalingrad was not a deserted fortress. Even during the period of street fighting, civilian life went on wherever it could.

I was particularly impressed with the news that Stalingrad's daily paper, the Stalingrader Pravda, was published regularly from the ruins of its offices. As the siege progressed and German troops advanced into the outskirts of the city, and the fighting became intense for every street intersection, this newspaper published special editions and bulletins announcing the fall or capture of this important landmark or that well known building.

### HEADLINE NEWS

When a house was recaptured or a street corner was cleared from enemy flame-throwers, the newspaper brought out its biggest headlines and flashed words of encouragement. That is the kind of "business as usual" which I think we can all admire.

I recite these facts about Stalingrad because somehow they bring us closer to the spirit of the Russian people. We do not know how we would behave under similar circumstances, but we are confident that if the need were here tomorrow we would not fail.

That is why our hearts go to those Russians when we look eastward. They have met their supreme crisis, and they have triumphed over it. They have proved their mettle. A people that fights as the Russians have fought since June 22, 1941, is the right kind of a people to have for an ally.

Now, with our Army and Navy fully engaged in the war, we can understand better the meaning of this struggle and the importance of the Russian effort. But an equally important battle must be fought here in our own hearts, or at least in those hearts where it is still necessary to fight such a battle.

### THE BATTLE

I refer, of course, to the battle against "Fear of Russia." No matter how many fronts we bolster and how many campaigns we fight—if we do not win this victory over fear of Russia we will not truly have won a United Nations Victory.

Fear of Russia infected us many years ago when the people of Russia, disoriented with an archaic form of government and weary of the abuses of two centuries of misgovernment, exercised their right to revise their way of life.

It is very difficult for one nation to pass judgment on the pain and anguish which accompanies the birth throes of another nation. There were few in England who completely understood the efforts of our colonies to win their independence in 1776. There were fewer yet in England who appreciated the deep misery and distress which ranted the Ancient Regime in France and brought about the Revolution of 1789.

There were still fewer who appreciated the reasons for the Russian upheaval in 1917. Revolutions like storms, can be studied best after they have occurred, and whatever our private opinions may be about social upheavals, we, as realists, have to accept them as facts.

But for twenty-five years our part of the Western World feared Russia because we refused to accept the fact that a tremendous social storm had taken place in Russia and that—whether we liked it or not—the hurricane would not turn back in its course and replace every stick and stone as it had been before the storm occurred.

### FALSE TALLS

Though we talk of the self-determination of peoples at the end of the last war, we were apparently unwilling to give the Russians the benefit of such determination. Not only did we fail to look at them clearly—we refused to look at them at all. We preferred to

listen to every Baron von Muenchhausen tale brought back from abroad. We chose to believe that a nation of 165 million people had suddenly become a vast inferno where nothing good should exist and only evil could flourish.

When honest travelers did return with fair reports, we either ignored them or vilified them. Thus it was for sixteen years, until in 1933 President Roosevelt extended American friendship to a nation which we knew had already done an admirable job of re-building itself.

But even such official recognition could not suddenly blow away the mists of suspicion which had been gathering for so long a period. When on June 22nd Hitler's armies invaded Russia, many were waited expectantly for a collapse of the Russian giant. How cleverly the inexperienced forecast it: You must remember them.

International disension, fifth columnists, the collapse of transportation facilities, hunger, the weakness of the Red Army, the inability of the Russians to man any kind of machine—all these were to contribute to the destruction of Russia.

"Hitler was to be in Moscow in six weeks," was his own boast; in less time, according to the calculations of some of his American sympathizers. But six weeks later Russia, while falling back to prepared defense lines, was still fighting—fighting heroically.

### MORE EXPERIENCE

According to the experts Lenin would fall, the Russian armies would be encircled and annihilated, Moscow would fall, and then there would be one short step to Caucasian oil. Those who did not sympathize completely with Mr. Hitler, prayed devoutly that Germany and Russia might destroy each other.

But apparently the God of battles and the spirit of the Russian people willed it otherwise. Moscow did not fall. A year of warfare passed, and the Russian armies were far from being encircled and annihilated. The Russian airforce, which Hitler has so many times "smashed," rose in the skies by day and by night to harass him. Behind the lines guerrillas fought the enemy and delivered telling blows.

Then came the Russian winter and the Red Army showed in the winter of '41-'42 that they could not only take blows, but that they could give them too.

Slowly, grudgingly, but with that sense of fairness which is distinctly American, our people began to look forward to news from the Russian

front. They began to feel that what the Russians were accomplishing in holding the Nazi war machine was a triumph for the anti-Nazi forces everywhere. They began to expect that the Russians would continue to hold. They began to realize how important it was that they, as Americans, should do their duty to make it possible for the Russian bear to begin his own squeeze play upon Hitler.

### BIG PROBLEMS

Let us not be led, however into the belief that Russia has not got an enormous problem before her today. Try to imagine enemy invaders controlling all of the eastern seaboard of this country, from the Mississippi River east to the Atlantic. I think perhaps that to envisage the problem on a fairly comparable basis. A part of Russia, no bigger than the Middle West, has had to accommodate an additional population of about forty million people. Even with a normal supply of goods, this would constitute an almost insoluble problem, but seventeen months of war have drained the resources of those parts, and production of food has been handicapped by the huge manpower requirements of the army. Five million men, the best of this manpower, have been lost—killed, wounded and missing. Five million. When you think of these things, you begin to get an idea of what the Russians' problem is.

Fortunately, President Roosevelt and Mr. Winston Churchill realized at the very moment of the Nazi invasion that it was important to give Russia every help. Both countries have given as much as they could, our own country through Lend-Lease and through Russian War Relief. Today, far from being pleased with a Russian collapse, we would certainly be horrified at the thought of it. Even the professional Soviet-haters would be dismayed. Because the world now has confidence in Russia and expects it to hold.

### OUR LESSON

But we must learn our lesson well. If we have lost sixty per cent of our oil fear of Russia, we have got to lose the other forty per cent, too. Our military men appreciate the Russian accomplishment, our engineers certainly appreciate it, our businessmen are beginning to understand it. It is the duty of the rest of us to make an effort to understand that Russia is our full-time ally, our partner in the full-time job that ever confronted civilization.

We must remember that the Russian form of government, apparent-

ly, pleases the Russian people very much indeed. We know that the spirit of democracy and tolerance demands that any people be permitted to develop its culture and its own government. We need not adopt the Russian form of government, any more than we need adopt the British form of government, just because they are our allies. We need not copy the Soviet Polit Bureau any more than we need copy the British House of Lords. In both cases we say: If it suits them, it's all right with us—as long as their conduct in the family of nations continues to merit our respect, and certainly Russia's present conduct in the family of nations has earned the respect of every country, great and small.

Furthermore, I believe everything points to the fact that Russia has a tremendous problem of self-development after the war and that the Russians will welcome a long period of peace for self-development, and will be a constructive influence for peace in the new world. I believe that anyone who lets this fear of Communism warp his judgment is really underneath very insecure indeed in his love for, and his confidence in, our democracy.

### WE KNOW NOW

We know that continued fear of Russia is inimical to the best interests of the United Nations, for it will only help to breed more hostility and suspicion. We want the victorious United Nations to sit down at the peace table with all their cards on the table, with no private intrigues and no insidious "deals." That can only be possible if the larger powers set an example by cooperating not merely for all-out war, but also for all-out peace.

We know that "Fear of Russia" was Hitler's not-so-secret weapon in destroying the peace of Europe. We understand that now. We must be determined never again to permit Hitler to use that fear to push civilization to the brink of destruction. We know that "Fear of Russia" actually sabotages an all-out war effort in this country, and is, therefore, one of the weapons which Nazi-inspired tools will use as long as they dare. We know, also, that it will be "Friendship with Russia" and not "Fear of Russia" that will make possible the establishment of a permanent peace.

Furthermore, we should remember that it was American engineering genius which contributed largely to the construction of the New Russia. It was American engineering which helped to make possible the mechanized farming upon which



# Union Lookout

## HEARN'S WORKERS GAIN HOLIDAY BONUSES

Holiday bonuses totaling thousands of dollars will be distributed within the next few days among 1,500 workers at the Hearn's Department Store as a result of an arrangement made by Local 1250, Department Store Employees Union, with the management and approved by the War Labor Board's regional office.

Under the arrangement, all workers who have been employed at the store a full year received a week's pay; those six months in service receive a half week's pay and those with three months' service receive a quarter of a week's pay.

The plan was adopted by union and management on the basis that the bonus would help workers meet increased living costs.

## WLB APPROVES HOTEL INCREASES

War Labor Board approval of wage increases ranging from \$3.50 to \$5 a week for the 125 workers in the Westbury Hotel, 15 E. 69th St., was announced yesterday.

The Board not only approved increases in line with those recently granted workers in the city's hotels, but approved additional increases previously won by organized hotel workers, to equalize the pay of the Westbury employees.

By the terms of an agreement negotiated for the workers by the Hotel Trades Council, AFL, the wage increases are retroactive as of Oct. 26. The Board approval brings the wages of the Westbury workers in line with the wages won by the organized hotel workers.

The Hotel Council was denied its petition to the State Labor Relations Board to set aside an employee election at the Westbury Hotel. The union charged the hotel management interfered with the election, but the SLRB refused to act on the union's charges.

## LOCAL 65 PROPOSES PRODUCTION PROGRAM

A four-point program to increase production while protecting workers from layoffs has just been presented by Warehouse Workers Union, Local 65, to the Optical Research Co., Long Island plant manufacturing lenses for war needs. Production has been stepped up a great deal at the shop, which now employs approximately 450, but problems of supervision and occasional shortages in material sometimes offset the gains made and result in layoffs, according to Leo Sverdlid, union organizer. Just before Christmas, approximately 50 were laid off due to a shortage in glass as well as because of a change in a manufacturing process.

To overcome damage to morale which results from such developments, the union has proposed:

1. Guaranteed 40-hour pay for all workers, to eliminate fear of working into a layoff.
2. A functioning labor-management committee.
3. Promotion of workers to supervisory posts.
4. Systematic in-plant training.

## LOCAL 475 PRESIDENT ON SCHOOL BOARD

Ellsworth Buck, president of the Board of Education, has just named Charles Fay, president of Local 475, United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers, a member of the advisory board on vocational training. The appointment is for two years.

The committee, whose executive secretary is Mrs. Betty Hawley Donnelly, maintains contact between industry and the city's trade schools and shapes a program of training which at this time particularly helps in supplying personnel for war plants.

Besides Mr. Fay, labor members on the board are Vincent Ferris, president of the Allied Printing Trades Council, and John Brennan of the AFL's Building Trades Council.

## HOSPITAL LOCAL RAPS BELLEVUE PAY DELAY

A protest on behalf of Bellevue Hospital employees whose New Year holiday was darkened by a pay check delay has been sent to Dr. Edward M. Bernecker, Commissioner of Hospitals, by Hospital Local 444, State, County and Municipal Workers, according to Michael Garmonne, organizer.

Mr. Garmonne corrected a report in Saturday's Daily Worker which said there was no union at Bellevue. Local 444 has a chapter at the hospital and made official representations to officials as soon as word was received of the payroll delays, he said. Officials blamed a shortage in staff personnel for the postponement which left many workers without funds for a New Year's Eve celebration or a holiday dinner.

## NEGOTIATIONS TO OPEN FOR MILLINERY PACT

Negotiations for a new agreement in the millinery industry are expected to open within the week. The three year pact expires January 31. Isaac Siegmater, impartial chairman, announced he would call a meeting of employers and leaders of the United Hat, Cap and

Millinery Workers Union, AFL, to open negotiations. Employers, represented by the Eastern Women's Headwear Association, have already expressed opposition to any wage increases.

## 5c INCREASE

Word of War Labor Board approval has just reached District 4 of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers on a 5-cent an hour general increase won for workers at American Transformer in Newark.

Raises are retroactive to Aug. 17. The contract also lifts the hiring rate 10 cents an hour, making the men's minimum 70-cents and the women's minimum 65 cents.

## BANK UNION ASKS WAGE INCREASES

Overall salary increases up to 25 per cent, established minimum for categories of work and equal pay for women doing the same work as men were asked for title workers of Greater New York in hearings which concluded this week in the last of four companies before Max Meyer appointed by the War Labor Board to act on wages.

Title workers, organized in the Bank and Brokerage Employees Union of the United Office and Professional Workers of America, CIO, brought their case for union contracts to the National War Labor Board after they sought unsuccessfully since last April to secure wage increases and union security from four large title companies, Title Guarantees & Trust Company, Security Title & Guaranty Company, Lawyers Title Corporation of New York and Kings County Capital Corporation. Wages in these companies are in some cases as low as \$11.40 and \$12 a week and average between \$30 to \$35 for lawyers working as examiners and readers.

## SPECIAL MEETING

The annual report on the activities of the Cooke Union, Local 85, AFL, will be given next Monday night, January 11, at headquarters, 981 Eighth Ave.

A special membership meeting of the union has been called to hear the report, which will be given by Trudillo Susi, president of Local 85.

## UNION OFFICIAL LEAVES FOR ARMY

Herbert Nelson, business agent of the Bakers Union, Local 1, AFL, has been inducted into the armed forces. A farewell party for Nelson, who has been a leader of the local for many years, was attended by president Wesley Wood, president of the Bakers State Council.

## REPAIRS WATCHES

Members of the International Jewelry Workers Union, Local 1, AFL, are contributing their time and skill to help repair watches which are sent to the Red Army by the Amblyan Committee.

## Hartford CIO Asks WLB Speed Cases

(Special to the Daily Worker)

HARTFORD, Jan. 4.—Improved procedure of the War Labor Board to handle pending cases expeditiously was urged today by the Greater Hartford Industrial Union Council.

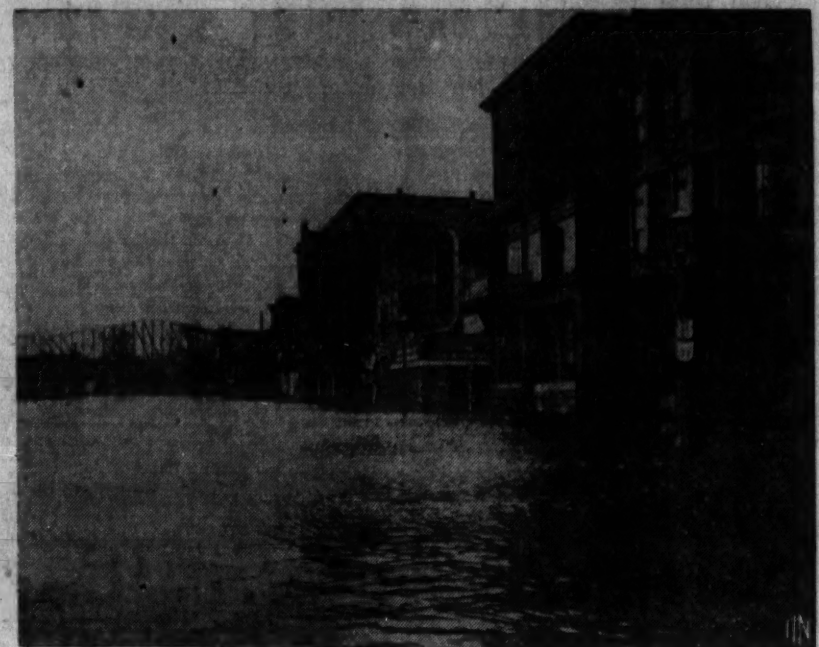
The CIO Council, pointing to the "indispensable service" performed by the War Labor Board, declared that serious production and morale problems are developing as a result of the slowness of Board procedures. It urged the Board to immediately improve its procedure both as to settling disputes and approving voluntary wage agreements so that more prompt action may be secured.

The Council also adopted resolutions approving food rationing during the establishment of day nurseries for the care of children of women war workers, and condemned Nazi atrocities against the Jewish people.

## WAACs Serve Air Force

The Army Air Forces has requested the services of members of the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps to replace enlisted men needed for combat duty, in specialized fields, the War Department has announced. Men doing such jobs as parachute rigging, bombight rigging, weather observing and glider instructing will be relieved of such duties when members of the WAAC have received the necessary training for more than 25 highly technical jobs. In addition the Army Air Forces has requested clerks, both administrative and technical, instructors, bandmen and housekeepers.

## This Is Main Street in Marietta



The rampaging Ohio has invaded the lowlands surrounding it, flooding many towns and driving thousands from their homes. Above is a view of the main thoroughfare in Marietta, Ohio.

## 'Next 90 Days Critical,' Says WMC on Job

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4 (UP).—The War Manpower Commission today entered a critical 90-day period which may determine whether voluntary forms of manpower controls can wipe out specific labor shortages.

Voluntary job stabilization programs by WMC, have been put into effect in the lumber industry of the Pacific northwest and in non-ferrous mining on an industry basis, and in Detroit and Baltimore, among others, on an area basis.

The lumber and non-ferrous mining programs come up for WMC review this month. Representatives of management and labor are coming here to discuss them. Meanwhile, WMC published a revised list of its shortage-surplus areas. Officials are predicting that some form of job stabilization agreement will be in effect in all 272 industrial areas by the end of March.

The list showed 31 major industrial centers in the acute labor shortage stage; 95 which can maintain the current balance of labor supply provided no increase results in the production level because of added contracts; 61 which can maintain the balance for the next six months, provided new contracts are to be filled in that six-month period; and 85 with labor surpluses.

## Party Leaders To Speak at Lenin Meetings

National leaders of the Communist Party will speak at Lenin Memorial meetings in January and February in many American cities.

Earl Browder, general secretary of the Party, William Z. Foster, chairman, Robert Minor, Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, John Williamson, Roy Hudson, James W. Ford and other Party spokesmen will be among the leading speakers.

The schedule follows: Boston, Feb. 14, Minor. New York, Jan. 11, Browder. Philadelphia (Community Mts.), Newark, Feb. 14, Browder. Baltimore, Feb. 12, Browder. Pittsburgh, Feb. 12, Flynn. McKeesport, Feb. 13, Flynn. Washington County, Feb. 14, Flynn.

Cleveland, Jan. 17, Foster and Williamson. Detroit, Jan. 26, Hudson and Ford. So. Chicago, Jan. 23. Chicago, Jan. 24 (evening). Gary, Ind., Jan. 24 (afternoon). Chicago, West Side, Jan. 25. Minneapolis, Jan. 18, Minor. Milwaukee, Jan. 18, Minor. St. Louis, — Benjamin.

Rochester, N. Y., Jan. 10, Foster. Syracuse, N. Y., Jan. 12, Foster. Washington, D. C., Feb. 7, Foster. Omaha, Neb. Feb. 17, Foster. Kansas City, Feb. 19, Foster. St. Louis, Feb. 21, Foster.

## Recover 8 Bodies in Plane Crash

SHREVEPORT, La., Jan. 4 (UP).—Bodies of eight men were being recovered today from the wreckage of an army plane that crashed into a swamp nine miles northeast of Monroe, La.

The plane was located yesterday after being listed as missing for eight days on a flight from Barksdale Field to its home base at Waterboro, S. C. It had crashed into two feet of water. The wreckage was reached by boat after it was located from the air.

Names of seven aboard the plane were announced previously. The eighth was 2d Lieut. Charles F. Raymond, 34, Glenbrook, Conn., a navigation instructor at Barksdale Field.

## Gov't Orders Southern Firms End Job Bans

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4. — Vultee Aircraft, Inc., has taken steps, in keeping with directions recently issued to the company by the President's Committee on Fair Employment Practice, to eliminate discrimination against war workers because of their race and color, Lawrence W. Cramer, executive secretary of the committee, announced today.

The directors followed a public examination of the complaints against the Nashville, Tenn., division of the company, at public hearings held in Birmingham, Ala., last June.

At the same time, the committee announced it had also issued directions to the Alabama Shipbuilding and Drydock Corp., Mobile, Alabama; the A. J. Honeycutt Co., Birmingham, Ala.; and the Gulf Shipbuilding Corp., Chickasaw, Ala., after it had found that each of the companies had violated executive order 8802 in its hiring and upgrading practices so far as Negro workers are concerned.

The Vultee company was directed to "cease and desist" from discriminatory employment practices to issue formal instructions to its personnel officers that recruitment, training, and upgrading must be on the basis of the qualifications of applicants without regard to race, creed, color, or national origin, and to give formal notice of all employment agencies that it will accept workers "for any and all classifications of work or training" solely on the basis of qualifications.

In the case of Honeycutt, which was erecting pre-fabricated houses for the government, the committee found that the company had refused to employ Negro carpenters who belonged to unions chartered by the International Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, AFL, and one of which unions belonged to the Mobile Building and Construction Trades Council.

## Rochester to Hear Foster at Lenin Rally

(Special to the Daily Worker)

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Jan. 4. — William Z. Foster, national chairman of the Communist Party, will discuss the issues facing American labor and the war against fascism at a Lenin Memorial meeting here on Sunday, Jan. 10.

The rally, which will start at 7 P.M. in the Labor Lyceum, 580 Paul St., will feature the film, "One Day in Soviet Russia," with Quentin Reynolds as narrator.

## Registrants Must Carry Both Cards

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4 (UP).—All men between 18 and 45 who have been subject to selective service registration for six months or more must carry classification cards after Feb. 1 or be subject to a fine or imprisonment, or both, the Selective Service Bureau announced today.

Both the classification card and the original registration certificate must be carried hereafter, Selective Service said. The order does not apply to registrants who were in the 45 to 65-year-old group at the time of registration.

The action was taken so that registrants may show at any time that they are in communication with their local boards and have been classified as to availability for military service, the bureau said.

A small number of men who obtained their registration cards and now carry it but have not maintained contact with their board for classification will be classified as delinquents unless they communicate with their boards before Feb. 1.

## Lawyers Ask Nowak Case Be Dismissed

DETROIT, Jan. 4.—Dismissal of the federal indictment against State Senator Stanley Nowak, for an alleged five-year old violation of a naturalization statute, was unanimously urged on U. S. Attorney General Francis Biddle by the Executive Board of the National Lawyers Guild, Detroit Chapter, Dec. 31, it was announced today by the Senator Nowak Defense Committee.

The Guild, of which Probate Judge Patrick H. O'Brien is honorary president and Circuit Judge Lila M. Neuenfeldt, an executive board member, points out that the indictment is highly questionable from the point of view of public policy on naturalization procedure, and even more open to criticism in view of the requirements of the nation's war effort.

The Guild statement declares: "To subject a naturalized citizen to subsequent prosecution and loss of citizenship because of political opinions and beliefs which he held at the time of his naturalization, but which were not then illegal and which were not the subject of particular inquiry, makes his citizenship perpetually contingent upon the constantly shifting attitudes of others toward those political opinions and beliefs. A second-class citizenship is thus established. . . .

"We urge the Attorney General of the United States, in the interest of civil liberties for naturalized citizens and as a matter of public policy to aid the effective prosecution of the war, to reconsider this prosecution and, in the light of the foregoing reasons, to move the dismissal of the indictment against Senator Nowak."

Among Executive Board members of the Lawyers Guild are Circuit Court Commissioners Carl M. Weideman and Frank Fitzgerald, City Councilman Henry S. Sweeney, and Assistant Prosecutor Richard Nabebedian of Wayne County (Detroit).

## Victory Tax to Be Withheld Out of Current Earnings

This series is being presented at the request of the U. S. Treasury Department.

### YOUR FEDERAL INCOME TAX

#### No. 2 The Victory Tax

The Victory tax is a temporary income tax, additional to the regular income tax, imposed by the Revenue Act of 1942. It is payable upon income for the year 1943; consequently taxpayers will find no reference to it in the income tax returns for the year 1943 which are now being sent out by collectors of internal revenue. However, payments on account of Victory tax will be made currently, by deductions, or "withholding," from wage payments made after Dec. 31, 1942. The amounts of the payments are required to be deducted by the employer, and remitted quarterly to the collector of internal revenue. When the taxpayer makes his income and Victory tax return for the year 1943 (due in 1944) he will show in his return the amount that has been withheld by

## Tolan Bill Needed for '43 'Double' Arms Goal

By George Morris

The 1943 "revised, integrated war production program" geared for double the production of munitions and armaments as last year, underscores the urgency of a centralized authority to make that possible.

Thus far there has been some revision such as coordinating a number of agencies within such spheres as manpower or stabilization, but the Office of War Mobilization to

serve as the over-all planning authority as provided in the Tolman Pepper Bill, is still at an early legislative stage.

The 1943 production program as indicated in the joint statement of the War Production Board, Navy and War departments, gives added reason for the Tolman Pepper Bill.

### DOUBLE THE OUTPUT

The aim is to provide all the "military and civilian supplies necessary for the ultimate victory," which is estimated to be "double that of 1942."

Great importance is placed in this year's strategic plans on "aircraft, merchant shipping, naval escort and combat vessels."

Indicating what that means, the statement said that:

"The number of planes are to be twice that of 1942 but four times the weight, because stress is put on bombers."

The estimated nine million tons of merchant vessels are to be more than doubled this year to provide enough shipping to supply our AEF and allies during the year's decisive fighting.

### 'MASTER' PROGRAM

The statement revealed that a "master program" is being worked out which "comprise for the most part, the items that are difficult to make."

As a consequence some materials had to be diverted from items needed by ground forces "among which are tanks, artillery, motor vehicles and ammunition." The statement promises, however that "the average percentage of reduction is small" for the latter group of items. The statement then adds: "Regardless of how the master program is made up and balanced, it must be kept within an over-all limit dictated by the supply of available raw materials, manpower and other resources. This basic principle has been followed in laying out the 1943 program."

### WHAT IS NEEDED

The first quarter of 1943 will take for the master program 19.6 million tons of alloy steel; 700,000 tons of copper and about 800,000,000 pounds of aluminum.

The program anticipates that other revisions may still be necessary for the "ever-changing requirements of modern warfare," so that further reductions may be needed in certain spheres to lay greater emphasis on new weapons.

Cancellation of less essential orders, or reductions, are indicated in the statement, although there is a promise to "make existing facilities do the job rather than build new ones" as far as possible. The statement is still indefinite on the number of plants that will be involved in the changes. There is an added difficulty on relations between the prime contractor and the smaller sub-contractors. The statement points out that if a 10 per cent reduction is ordered, the prime contractor may find it necessary to take it all out on the sub-contractor.

All this adds up to a year in which planning on where resources should and should not go, will be of decisive importance. The past year was a year of conflict between agencies and between departments within agencies; between the various armed services and between civilian and military authorities; between employers who are reluctant to convert or holdouts for a "price," and the WFB.

### TOLAN BILL A MUST

Will we go through the same costly experience next year?

Several congressional bodies, outstanding authorities on war production and supply, AFL and CIO labor, have pointed out that the Office of War Mobilization under a policy of "everything for the war effort" as outlined in the Tolman Pepper Bill, is the answer. We cannot afford to have much bungling in this decisive year.

The men and women on the as-

sembly lines, as all Americans, will find no fault with the need of shifting orders as war strategy requires, but they will not forgive planlessness, waste and idleness. We have heard of plans in 1942, too, but they were often far from being carried out, because of the absence of that over-all authority that could make such plans a reality.

## Seamen's Club Opens; Mrs. FDR Cuts Cake

Men who "keep 'em sailing" against Hitler began using the new Merchant Seamen's Club at 107 W. 43rd St. yesterday afternoon.

The club was opened at a gay party, where Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt cut the cake and Mayor LaGuardia and theatre stars and Mrs. Anna Rosenberg, Regional Director of the War Manpower Board, made speeches at the house warming.

Joseph Curran, president of the National Maritime Union, and Naval officers were among the guests.

The club has a milk and coffee bar that's curved like an ocean wave.

It has a comfortable reading room, where men can stretch their legs out from low, lounging chairs.

There are big roomy chatting rooms and murals that give the artists' ideas of the seafarers' lives.

Those murals got friendly grins from visiting seamen. On one side of the main room a Barnacle Bill sort of mariner is dreaming of the girls as he smokes his pipe on the afterdeck of the ship. You see the girls in the pipe smoke. That's when he's at sea. But when the seamen are ashore—say the murals on the opposite wall—they're not thinking of the girls they're dancing with. They're thinking of their ships.

Maybe that isn't realism but it gets the girls. Mrs. Brock Pemberton and John Golden are co-chairmen of the club.

The club will be open to seamen from 5 P. M. to midnight.

## Grocery Lull Over Weekend Reported Here

Grocers throughout the city reported a definite lull in business over the week-end in volume sales. Housewives failed to jam the stores even when their husbands had brought home the first weekly paycheck after announcement of rationing of canned goods.

The much publicized "run" on grocery stores made by the defunct press failed to materialize as the Daily Worker pointed out earlier in the week.

The only brisk business was in butter, wherever it was available.

This proves that only shortages create scarce buying and that rationing is the best answer to cuts in civilian consumption.

Washington take note

### THE WEAPON

for Equality! The staunchest fighter for the rights of the Negro people!

THE DAILY WORKER

## WMC Will Use Union Hiring Halls—McNutt

(Special to the Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—The government recognizes union halls and kindred facilities as a vital part of the big manpower job of putting "the right worker on the right job at the right time," War Manpower Chief Paul V. McNutt declared today.

McNutt spiked rumors that the government would take over the halls through which the strong maritime unions assign crews to merchant ships.

"We intend to make use of all sound and proven facilities that will put the right workers in the right jobs at the right time," he said. "Union hiring halls and company personnel offices that are functioning on a sound basis should continue in operation."

He said that it may be necessary where sound policy is violated to limit labor recruiting activities to the United States Employment Service (USSES).

## Civic Leaders Urge Transit Arbitration

(Continued from Page 1)

process of bilaterally accepted mediation or arbitration.

"There is every reason for believing that impartial investigation, mediation or arbitration which for years have successfully bridged strikes on our railroads, would be equally successful when applied to the nation's largest municipal railway system. The public will not countenance any act which may weaken the home front. The public will be just. It is only right that in a situation where labor does not use its weapons of strikes that means be provided to assure a just determination of the issues."

## Waxey Gordon Get One-Year Sentence

(By United Press)

Irving Waxey, 53, the "Waxey Gordon" of the prohibition era, was sentenced to a year in Federal Prison on his plea of guilty to operating a black market in sugar.

Federal Judge John Bright imposed sentence and gave the former bootlegger, who was released on parole two years ago from a 10-year income tax evasion sentence, until Jan. 14 to surrender. On that day Simon Hirschberg, one of his accomplices who also pleaded guilty, will be sentenced. A third member of the ring, Arthur Hausner, Bronx accountant, will be sentenced later today.

Gordon, dressed in black, was a nervous spectator at the proceedings, but said nothing. Disposition of his three-year parole on the income tax sentence will be determined by the board which paroled him.

## Autoists Warned Not to Delay Tire Inspection

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4 (UP).—The Office of Price Administration today warned motorists not to delay their tire inspection beyond Jan. 31, since neither gasoline ration books nor tires will be issued to those who do not meet the deadline.

OFA investigations indicate that only about one-fourth of the nation's vehicles have had their tires inspected during December, the first of a two-month period allotted for the examinations.



# SACRED COWS OF BASEBALL HOWL AGAIN

By Nat Low

The Sacred Cows of baseball are much the same as ever.

You would think that the war against the Axis—a war which is deciding the fate of all the world—would make some impression upon the gentry who control and run the great American Game.

But not these people. No sir! They have been and seem bent to remain—Sacred Cows.

The latest bellow of fright issuing forth from them is their loud and near-hysterical opposition to cutting the major league baseball schedule to 140 games from the present one of 154 contests.

"Cut our schedule 14 games? Lose so much money in profits? . . . Perish the thought!"

So now they are solemnly and piously

meeting in Chicago with Judge Landis to "discuss" the situation once again.

And what is the situation? Simply this: The Government has asked that baseball cut its rail travel as far as possible so that it will not place a burden upon the vital and urgent war materials which are rolling from factories all over the country to our forces and the forces of our fighting Allies all over the world.

The Government points out that rail travel is already overburdened—that the transportation system is creaking and groaning under the weight of the war against fascism.

So the Government proposes a very simple plan of cutting the major league season a few games to help relieve the pressure on the railroads.

Mind you—not an ultimatum which

threatens to end baseball—merely a wise and utterly necessary move to help win the war.

But the Sacred Cows have not yet seen the light. They refuse to adjust the game to the war. They refuse to give up even a small fraction of their immense profits in this time of national crisis.

Of course, this action is not unexpected from these people who have carried out a reactionary policy for years.

Their stand on the question of Negroes in baseball is just one instance of their thinking ways.

But this thing has gone a bit too far.

Baseball is not nearly a vital thing for the winning of the war. True it has certain positive features such as helping give recreation to the millions of war workers and soldiers—but its contribution to the war effort ends there.

Nobody would like to see baseball ended for the duration—but that is certain to happen if the present policy of the owners is continued.

The big leagues must immediately cut their schedules to the number requested by the Government.

The big leagues must realize that "business as usual," and that is what this is, must be ended immediately. No excuses, hesitations or alibis will suffice.

The pious conclaves of these bigwigs must be ended. This is no time for lengthy meetings. This is the time for action. Cut the schedules—and cut them fast.

This is the very barest minimum which must be demanded from baseball in this critical year of the war.

And it's about time the Sacred Cows understood this.

## Some Facts, Figures on the City-St. John's Cage Rivalry

By Phil Gordon

There is no rivalry in basketball more intense than that between City College and St. John's. And few that have commanded popular attention for so long. Their meeting on Tuesday in the Garden will be the twenty-second of a series that began in 1914.

The action, almost from the start, possessed a Giant-Dodger flavor. Partisanship in the stands has always been as strong as the competitive fervor on the floor. Big crowds watched their games, jamming armories and college gyms long before they moved the battle into the Garden.

Their play has not only maintained high skill levels from year to year, but a balance of power as well. City on Wednesday has a chance to even the series. The Indians hold a 11 to 10 advantage but the Beavers have won the last two games.

A new quality entered the rivalry when Joe Lapchick was appointed coach at St. John's. Tall Joe and City's Nat Holman were team-mates on the Celtics for years, and such close friends that Lapchick picked Holman to be the best man at his wedding. They've opposed each other six times now, with the honors all even. Holman won the first year Lapchick coached at St. John's; Joe won the next three, and Holman the last two.

These two games were the most thrilling of the whole series, incidentally. St. John's was the favorite each time, but the Beavers came from behind to take the games, 41 to 38 two years ago, and 48 to 46 last year. In the 1941 game, the Beavers scored the last seven points, getting all of them in the game's final minute and a half. The Redmen led 38 to 34 when the Beavers went on their rampage.

The first City-St. John's game was played in the City Gymnasium, but popular interest quickly led to a transfer to the 22nd Engineers Armory at 168th Street and Broadway. The crowds watching the games were the biggest of the time, better than 6,000 in several instances. Naturally they taxed the capacity of the Armory to its uttermost limit.

St. John's took the game to Brooklyn, to the Twenty-Third Regiment Armory, in 1930. That same season they met again in a game played for the Mayor's City Relief Fund in the Garden, and the sell-out crowd definitely established college basketball as a major game.

All but one of the seven Garden renewals has been furiously waged. The only easily achieved victory was City's 39 to 21 score in 1937. The next one was one of the series thrillers, however, with St. John's winning 42 to 35, after City had held 12-2, 19-7, 26-17 leads. The blonde Gerry Bush went on a thirteen point scoring spurge in the second half.

The 1939 renewal set the then Garden attendance record, 18,233. City led with ten minutes to go, but the Redmen had the finishing drive to win 37 to 28. The Indians went on to win the metropolitan title. They made it three in a row in 1940 when Frank Haggerty, Jim White, Bill McKeever, Jack Ahearn and Jack Garfinkel won 38 to 26. Haggerty, incidentally, is now represented by a gold star on St. John's athletic banner. Frank, an air-corps student, was killed in a crash last summer, one of the first war casualties in the New York sport ranks.

Bill Holzman and Claude Phillips were the heroes of City's last two victories, though Al Winograd got the final two goals of the 1941 triumph. That none of the members of the present St. John's varsity has ever participated in a winning game over City, should be an extra competitive goal on Wednesday. "Fuzzy" Levane, Tom Henry and Al Moschetti are the squad's three seniors who were beaten in the 1941 and 1942 games.

## Rhode Island Coach, Says:

### As Long as My Boys Have Fun Playing, I'm Content

By Jack Cuddy

United Press Staff Correspondent

Eastern basketball enthusiasts are still agog over that goofy game at Madison Square Garden Saturday night in which Fordham abandoned its usual defensive tactics and pitted "firehouse" against "firehouse" methods to upset Rhode Island State, 84 to 75.

The Garden's record crowd of 18,394 developed balata necks from watching the torrent of shots at both ends of the court, as a half-dozen Garden scoring marks were bettered.

Today the experts are arguing all over the East about the significance of this upset—if any. Some say Fordham's triumph proves that the object of basketball is to outscore the other team, regardless of defense. Others maintain that Fordham's superior defense prevented Rhode Island from scoring as much as the Fordhamites in a fast-running game.

The latter school of thought, which supports the bookish game against the blitz type, points out that the Rhode Island Rams had averaged 92 points per game, before tangling with the Fordham Rams. In fact, the Rhode Islanders defeated Ft. Williams by the adding-machine figure of 124 to 59. And because of Fordham's apparently abandoned but instinctive defense, Rhode Island was unable to maintain its average of 92 Saturday night. It was restricted to a mere 75.

However, supporters of the "firehouse" game insist that Fordham's unexpected all-out attack surprised the Rhode Islanders and put them on the defensive, thus permitting Fordham to monopolize the ball; do more shooting, and make more baskets.

We do not know which theory is correct. We do know, however, that last season Coach Ed Kelleher of Fordham concentrated on defense against the Rhode Islanders' perpetual-motion play, and lost to Coach Frank Keane's team in an extra period. Kelleher kept his two tallest Fordham men in the back court where they could do no scoring. Meanwhile his two smallest men forward tried to fight five husky "States" under the boards. Because Kelleher was expected to use the same system Saturday night, his team was a 9-5 underdog.

We were sorry to see Rhode Island lose, because Coach Keane is one of our favorite characters. This pudgy, middle-aged mentor is as refreshing as a mint julep when he rises at a basketball luncheon and, in slap-stick fashion, gives the "needle" to other coaches present for taking the hoop game too seriously and for being "just too, too technical."

"Basketball is just a game which was invented so that the boys could have fun playing it," Keane says. "I just send them out there to have fun—win or lose. If anybody beats us—so what? I just pivot and go home. I can always eat my supper."

Does Keane ever read books on the technique of basketball?

"Sure I do," he chuckles. "I read them all, even the books by Holman and Bee. But we always do the opposite from what those books tell us. If they say float, we don't float. That's why the other coaches call me 'unsound.'"

"I'm always willing to give the other fellow one basket if we can get two in exchange. I tell the boys to go out there and run around and shoot and have fun. We don't expect to win every game. But as long as the boys and I have a good time I figure we're playing the right kind of basketball."

## Sinkwich in Hollywood!



HOLLYWOOD, Jan. 4 (UP).—

Football player Frankie Sinkwich intends to be the only breadwinner in his family and has no sympathy with whatever firm ambitions Mrs. Sinkwich may have.

Boarding a plane for Washington last night, the Georgia star expressed himself in unequivocal terms.

"I intend to be the breadwinner in my family," he said. "Mrs. Sinkwich is not making movies if I have anything to do about it."

Sinkwich said he would return Thursday to complete arrangements for his own appearance in a picture produced by Columbia studios but that his wife, Adeline, would not accept anymore offers.

Mrs. Sinkwich and her sister, Dorothy Weatherly, were given a screen test at Universal studios and were offered a part in an Abbott and Costello film. She said Frankie lost his temper when he saw newspaper publicity photographs showing her in a scanty costume and that she'd have to refuse. Later she said that she was returning with Frankie to accept the part.

Frankie has no confidence in his own dramatic talents either.

"Most of the football players who have made movies to cash in on college fame were not much good as actors," he said, "and I don't think I'm any better. But it's a chance to make myself a nice nest egg before I go into the Marines."

Sinkwich appears before the Walter Camp Memorial Club at Washington today to receive the Walter Camp Memorial Cup.

## Penn State Jinx May End NYU Cage Winning Streak at Seven Tomorrow

### May Come in Handy

In that the cast for the basketball double header in Madison Square Garden tomorrow night is three-quarters home town in character, the action cue waits only upon the arrival of Penn State's Military Lions late this afternoon. The States are teamed with N.Y.U. on a program that also renews the most intense of the metropolitan rivalries, St. John's vs City College.

The Lion-NYU engagement is a clash of unbeaten teams and may very well be one of the season's last. The Violets must win tomorrow night to give the same distinction to their annual meeting with Manhattan on Saturday. The New Yorkers have won seven straight to date, including two in the Garden. Penn State's three victories were won W.&J., Susquehanna and Bucknell.

Through the years the Lions have been bad medicine for the Violets. The teams have met five times since 1912, and the New Yorkers won only once. There were long breaks between the early games, but the results did not vary. The Lions won in 1912, 1913, 1918, 1924, 1925 to 1931, 1941, 47 to 34 and last year, 43 to 32. The Violets single victory was recorded by the great 1940 team, 35 to 29 at Penn State. Incidentally, the 1941 game was the only one the Violets have lost on their home court in five or six seasons.

Meanwhile, the home town rivals are groomed and fit for their annual battle. The Brooklyn Indians haven't played since their spectacular victory over Tennessee a week ago Saturday, but last week engaged in an hour-long scrimmage with Creighton. Incidentally, the Indian offense clicked on all counts, and an unofficial score gave them the better of the scrimmage with many points to spare. Creighton's coach Ed Hickey said the Indians were the best team he has seen this year.

The City Beavers' playing form has fluctuated through the early season, but Nat Holman, as always, has been pointing for this game, and their gaudy '62 to 55 victory over Mitchell Field on New Year's Eve indicates that he has brought his pupils up for it. The Mitchell Field encounter uncovered a new City star, Leonard Lesser, who poured twenty-two points through the hoop against the L.I.U. and St. John's manned soldier outfit. The Beavers' final tune-up was against Geneva last Saturday night.

Free Tickets For Servicemen

The New York City Defense Recreation Committee, 59 Park Avenue (at 48th Street), through the generosity of the entertainment world offers a partial list of free amusement and recreational activities available today. Afternoon tickets from 11 A.M. evening tickets from 4 P.M. Apply 59 Park Avenue for tickets. Officers apply to the Officers Service Committee at the Hotel Commodore for comparable services at reduced rates.

STAGE PLAYS

Tickets available for matinee and evening performances of many legitimate Broadway plays through the courtesy of the League of New York Theatres.

MOTION PICTURES

Jacaro-Globe

Random Harvest—Muscle Hall

Star Spangled Rhythm—Paramount

The Black Swan—Rexy

Quiet Please Murder—Rialto

SPORTS—OTHER EVENTS

Boxing—St. Nicholas Palace

NBC Years—Rockefeller Center

Swimming—MacLery Pool

Roller Skating—Columbus Circle Rink

Forum—"Rendezvous Day," 11 A.M., Town Hall (Uniforms in pass)

PARTIES—HOSPITALITY

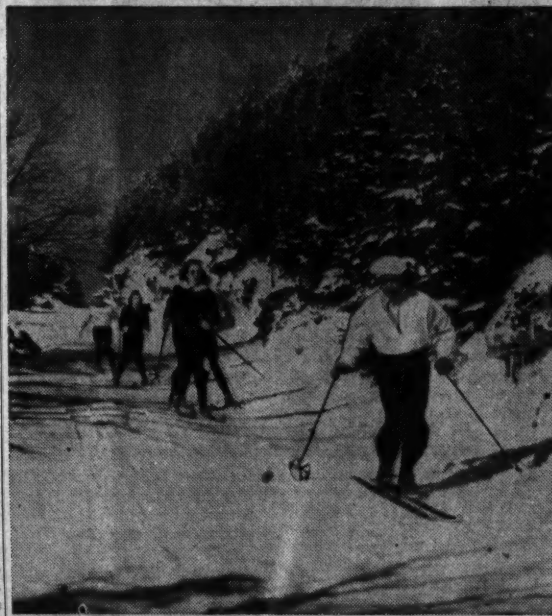
Community Center—Apply 90 Park Avenue for passes

St. Nicholas Club—35 W. 48 St., 8 P.M.

National Catholic Community Service—37 E. 51 Street, 8 P.M.

Jewish Welfare Board Club—1 E. 85 Street

FIRST COME—FIRST SERVED



The folks shown here skiing at an upstate park are doing it for recreation's sake—but that knowledge may come in handy some day in the armed forces. The Government is encouraging men to learn skiing for the lessons of the Red Army have shown that an Army of ski soldiers can wreak havoc in winter warfare.

Skiing in the Soviet Union is universal, with millions of men, women and children doing it—the results of their practice is shown in the results of the great offensives which are now sending the Nazis reeling back in disorder on many fronts.

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## Fights Montgomery Friday Night:

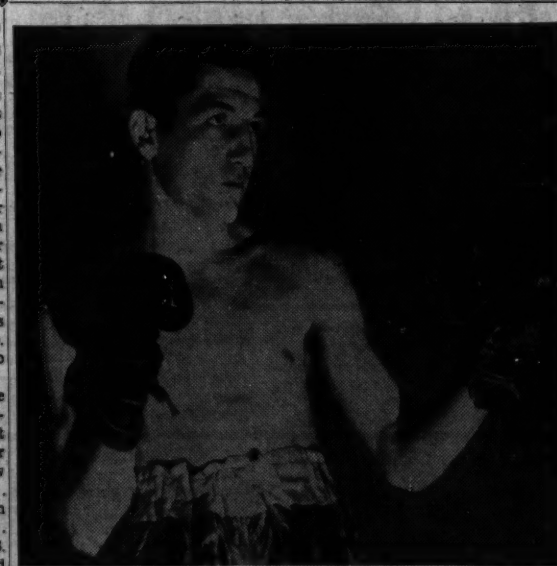
### Chester Rico Got His Start Fighting Mauriello for 25c

Chester Rico, who faces Bob Montgomery Friday night, had his first boxing experience at the Teasdale A. C. in the Bronx where he would appear at smokers. . . . His purse consisted of coins tossed into the ring by customers. . . . One evening, perhaps by mistake, someone threw in a quarter. . . . That quarter produced the hottest fight ever seen at the Teasdale when both Rico and his opponent dived for the coin at once. . . . The opponent was another Bronx youngster, then weighing about 120 pounds and today a heavyweight whose name is vaguely familiar—Dami Mauriello. . . . Rico doesn't remember who came up with the quarter.

Chester Rico is really Horace Rico. . . . When he began his amateur career he was too young to get a license and so he took an older brother's name. . . . There are now Chesters in the Rico family. . . . The fighting Chester was born in Rochester, N. Y., May 20, 1921. . . . His parents had come to the U. S. from Italy some years before and settled in Rochester, where Chester's father was employed in a shoe factory. But when Chester was three the family moved to the Bronx.

Chester got through three terms at Bronx Vocational High School but then his father died and Chester had to quit school to help support the large Rico family of nine children. . . . Rico says he has wanted to be a topnotch fighter ever since, as a youngster of six, he listened to a broadcast of the second Tunney-Dempsey fight.

Now he hopes to get a crack at the world lightweight title and he takes an important step in that direction when he faces Bob Mont-



CHESTER RICO

gomery in a fifteen-round match at Madison Square Garden Friday night, Jan. 5. Rico began boxing in amateur tournaments when he was 15 and weighed 118 pounds. He has 58 bouts as a semi-professional and won 52. . . . In October, 1933 he turned professional and went along in commendable style until January, 1940, when he suffered a broken right hand. . . . That put him out of action for a year.

In February, 1941, he resumed campaigning and he has since established himself as a leading lightweight challenger. . . . About a year ago Rico's managerial contract was purchased for \$100 by Jack Barrett. . . . Under Barrett Rico has come into his own. . . . Last October he fought a sizzling battle with Beau Jack at the Garden and the decision, in Beau Jack's favor, was based.

Rico is looking forward to a rematch with Beau Jack, a victory over whom would avenge the previous defeat and also give Rico the lightweight championship. . . . Rico figures he will get his draft call soon but he hasn't yet been classified.

## Pucks and Passes...

The Boston Bruins went into a tie for first place in the National Hockey League Sunday night by shading the Red Wings, 3-2, before 12,209 at Detroit while Toronto tied Montreal, 4-4, at Montreal before 8,000.

The Bruins scored first on Buss Boll's short goal at 7:03 of the first period and never were headed although Eddie Wares gave the Red Wings a brief tie at 14:45 of the same period. Boston added two more in the second, one by Herbie Cain and another by Art Jackson.

Last-place Montreal matched the Leafs goal for goal to earn their tie. Veterans Joe Blake and Joe Benoit sparked the Canadians' attack, each scoring two goals. Blake assisted in another pair while Elmer Ach assisted in all four Montreal goals. Benoit's goal with one minute and nine seconds of the game & play, tied the score.

The Rangers spotted the Chicago Black Hawks a 3-goal lead and then came from behind to tie, 3-3, at New York before 15,000. Goals by Reg. Bentley and Red Hamill in the first period and Bill Thoms in the second, put Chicago in front 3-0, but Hank Goldup opened the scoring for the Rangers and Bob Kirkpatrick added two more for the tie.

### THE STANDINGS

	W.	L.	T.	P.
Toronto	13	8	4	39
Boston	12	8	6	28
Detroit	10	7	6	26
Chicago	9	7	6	24
New York	7	14	3	17
Montreal	6	13	5	17

**LENIN MEMORIAL**

**JAN. 11TH 7:30 PM**

Speaker:

**EARL BROWDER**

On Stage:

**"ORDER OF THE DAY"**

NEW SONGS by EARL ROBINSON

MARC BLITZSTEIN and OTHERS

**MADISON SQUARE GARDEN**

40c - 55c - 85c - \$1.10 - \$1.65

TICKETS: Workers Bookshop, Box Office, or Workers Co-operative, Bronx

Auspices: N. Y. STATE COMMUNIST PARTY

## WHAT'S ON

RATES: What's On notices for the Daily and The Worker are 50c per line (6 words to a line—3 times minimum).

DEADLINE: Daily at 12 Noon. For Sunday, 4 P.M. Wednesday.

### SCHOOL REGISTRATION

CLASSES BEGIN—TODAY with Leo Huberman, Bertha C. Reynolds, Dr. Philip Foner, Dr. Howard Selsam, Morris U. Schappas, Arnold Shukoff, Irwin Freundlich, Oswald Bennett and Dr. Moses Ratzin. \$5 fee to union members. Registration today from 10 A.M. to 10 P.M. School for Democracy, 17 Astor Place, GRAMERCY 7-4096.



## For every American...

LIVE WITH THE SYMBOL OF LIBERTY. Show your pride in America by draping "Old Glory" in a corner of your home or office!

### A Flag Set for every reader!

Just bring to the Daily Worker 6 of these coupon sets, numbered consecutively, plus 60c and the set is yours! (Add 10c for postage if mailed.)

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Flag 36" x 24" and coat of American Eagle

**Coupon No. 24**



## Theatre:

## 'Doughgirls' Hits War Effort Below the Belt

THE DOUGHGIRLS, a new comedy by Joseph Fields, staged by George S. Kaufman, settings by Frederick Fox. Presented by Max Gordon at the Lyceum Theatre.

By Ralph Warner

The new show at the Lyceum Theatre is titled "The Doughgirls." Conceivably by playwright Joseph Fields, and director George S. Kaufman, should be called "The Doughmen." Mr. Fields, who collaborated in the authorship of "My Sister Eileen" and "Junior Miss," two engaging comedies, has written a pot-boiling, unfunny, would-be money maker. Mr. Kaufman, with a long line of fancy hits to his name, has staged it with G. S. K. vulgar trickery.

They both ought to be ashamed of themselves. But for the fact that they are both known to be sincere citizens of a country which guarantees them constitutional freedom of speech, I'd even suggest that they wash their mouths out with soap. For Messrs. Fields and Kaufman have contrived a stage production which comes pretty close to splashing a nasty blot on our armed forces, our government, our Soviet ally, and themselves.

Not that they have written a subversive play. My, my... they wouldn't do that. But here's what they do state in "The Doughgirls": "Our national capital, the scene of their whimsy, is apparently inhabited by loose ladies, and army and navy officers in search of loose ladies. Our Rubber Administrator is a gent who looks remarkably like Paul McNutt and whose sole recommendation is that he made a million on wet wash."

A brigadier general is pictured as a feverish-trousered ex-Wall Street man who spends most of his time in boudoirs. Lend-lease is the subject of a mirthless jest. The War Department doesn't know who its generals are.

A Supreme Court Justice sits up until 5:30 A. M. gambling at bridge. It's anything, anybody, any idea including the war and the national war administration—for a gag.

To top this tastelessness, Messrs. Fields and Kaufman have created a stage caricature of none other than Ljudmila Pavlichenko. They ridicule that tactful, sincere, intelligent and courageous young Soviet woman who recently visited the United States and whose war record of killing Nazi barbarians sets an example of fearless will to victory for all the world to see.

Incidentally, they manage to insert quite a few slanderous details. The Russian woman sniper of "The Doughgirls" is depicted as an uncouth young barbarian, whose family lives in a hut, whose mother swears children endlessly. True, as played by Arlene Francis, she is a charming creature personally—but author and director make her kill for the sake of killing, not for the sake of ridding the earth of Nazis, but—for a gag. Messrs. Fields and Kaufman exhumate all the old Russian "comedy" bromides from fish for breakfast through six cracks at the Soviet Embassy to the "Volga Boat Song" and back again. They even show a Soviet citizen trying to organize workers in the Washington hotel which is the play's setting—for a gag.

Happily "The Doughgirls" is not

## Youth Theatre Opens Show

Youth Theatre, Inc., producers of "Of V We Sing" and "Let Freedom Sing" will open a new variety show opening Saturday evening, Jan. 16, at the Fraternal Clubhouse, 110 West 48th St.

Arthur Elmer, WOR radio artist and performer with the Luncheonettes, will act as guest master of ceremonies on the opening night. The show, featuring specially acts of newcomers and well-known stars, will be shown every weekend. Dancing is included in the evening's entertainment.

All proceeds are being donated to the Allied War Relief Agencies, Red Cross and U.S.O. Servicemen will be admitted free.

Attractive volunteers are wanted to act as hostesses; Youth Theatre announced. It also announces the availability of blocks of tickets at discounts for small theatre parties.

## Exclusive Showing Of Prize Soviet Film

"Moscow Strikes Back," the Soviet documentary of Moscow's heroic counter-offensive of last winter, voted the best war film of 1942 by the New York Film Critics' Circle is having an exclusive showing at the 45th Street Playhouse. The commentary for the picture was written by Albert Maltz and narrated by Edward G. Robinson.

## Prokofieff Greets American Public: For Victory in 1943

We reprint below New Year's greetings to the American public from the great Soviet composer, Sergei Prokofieff, sent from Moscow on Jan. 1 to the New York Times.

Cordial New Year's greetings and best wishes to our American friends on my own behalf and that of all Soviet composers.

In this war against Hitlerism, foe of all freedom, we are witnessing a growing fellowship in arms and a strengthening of cultural ties between two great nations, the United States of America and the U. S. S. R.

## Mutual Interest

Interest in American art and literature is growing in the Soviet Union. New American books are translated into Russian, new American films are shown on the Russian screen—films which astonish and delight us by their fine technique and artistic quality. These films are viewed by millions.

At the same time, it is a pleasure to us musicians to know that works of Soviet composers are being performed by first-rate musicians in America.

When in the Summer of 1941 Fascist hordes began their invasion of Soviet Russia, our composers immediately joined in the war effort. Some are fighting, arms in hand, at the front; others by their militant compositions call for valor and heroism, and fight for victory.

Such for instance, is Shostakovich's already well-known Seventh Symphony, Nyakovsky's cantata on Leningrad entitled "Kirov is With Us," written to verses of Nikolai Tikhonov, Shostakovich's Slavonic quartet and Russian overture, Byely's Slavonic choral suite, written to verses by Stetsky, and the overture by the young composer, Peltko.

As to myself, my first work, dedicated to the patriotic war of the Soviet people against the Hitlerite invaders, was a symphonic suite in three movements entitled "1941."

Then I composed a cantata for soloists, choir and orchestra, "Ballad of the Unknown Boy," to verses

## Spotlighting History



Gwendolyn Bennett and Dr. Howard Selsam of the School for Democracy discuss the new schedule of courses for the coming term. Miss Bennett heads a course about the life and culture of the Negro people. Dr. Selsam is the Director of the School.

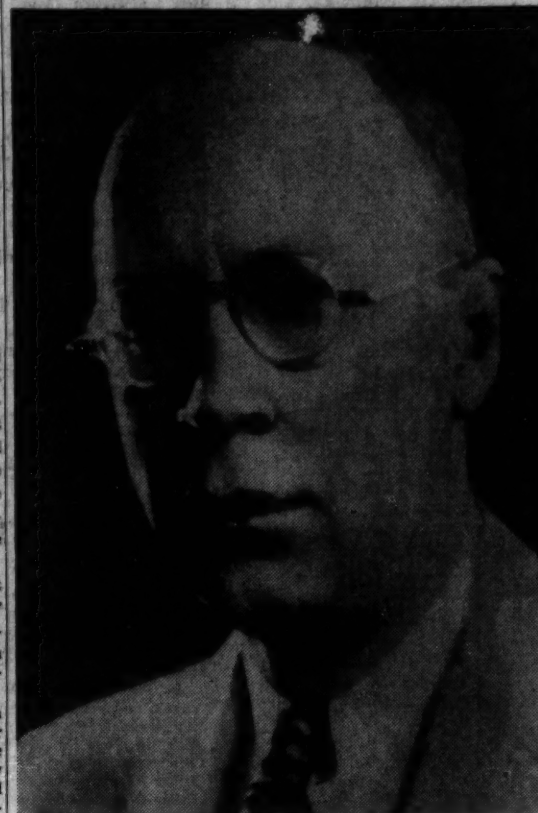
The Director of the School for Democracy doesn't agree with the concept that American History should not be a required course in institutions of public education in the United States. Dr. Howard Selsam, on the contrary, points out that "we of the School for Democracy have since our first term in 1941 stressed the importance of a solid background of American history and economics. This term there are five such courses, which will show up the historical distortions in such motion pictures as "The Birth of a Nation" and "Tennessee Johnson."

Courses include "The Science of Society" under the direction of Dr. Selsam, Morris U. Schappes, Ingram Bander and Kumar Goshal; "History of the American Nation" with Dr. Philip Foner and Ingram Bander; "The March of Freedom," which reviews the five great epochs of the people's revolution from the American Revolution to the Russian Revolution; "The Growth of American Democracy" with Dr. Herbert Morris; "Women in American History" with Dr. Philip Foner and a series of guest lectures including Countee Cullen, W. C. Handy, Langston Hughes and others.

Registration for all courses at 13 Astor Place will continue through the week of Jan. 4.

## To Conduct Boston Symphony

Dr. Serge Koussevitzky will conduct the Boston Symphony Orchestra at the Brooklyn Academy of Music on Friday evening, Jan. 8, in the second in a series of five concerts. The series is held under the joint auspices of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences, the Brooklyn Philharmonic Society and a Brooklyn committee.



World-famous Soviet composer, Sergei Prokofieff, who wrote the well-loved "Peter and the Wolf" among many other famous compositions, sent New Year's greetings from the Soviet Union to the American people. "Dear friends," he wrote, "we are impatiently awaiting your new year in the year 1943, which we believe, by the joint efforts of our countries, will see the defeat of Hitlerism and the triumph of freedom-loving countries."

## Films:

## Skelton Wants Quiet But All He Gets Are Murders

WHISTLING IN DIXIE, produced by George Haughton for Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer. With Red Skelton, Ann Rutherford, George Bancroft and Guy Kibbee. Screen play by Nat Perrin. Directed by E. Sylvia Simon. At Loew's Kings.

Just as it might appear that Broadway's cup of holiday froth is filled to overflowing, along comes Red Skelton in another jaunty adventure to madcap the climax of current mirth shows.

Skelton, as Wally Benton, has two strikes on him even as the film opens. As "The Fox," hero of a radio serial murder mystery, he suffers a peculiar but understandable occupational disease: the most casual mention of the word "murder" in his everyday life induces violent symptoms of revulsion, nausea, and trembling. Moreover, through no fault of his own, he has gained the reputation of criminologist, through his accidental capture of a dangerous fugitive.

## Doesn't Want Much

All Skelton wants is a quiet honeymoon—and naturally, he doesn't get it. Before you can say "slapstick," Ann Rutherford, his bride-to-be, spirits him off to a sleepy Southern town, where there has been a you-know-what involv-

## Columbia Pictures Signs Script Writers

Columbia Pictures' current contract list of writers in spite of the armed forces, is the largest in the history of the studio. They include Lou Breslow, Adele Comandini, Karen de Wolf, Paul Hogen, Irving Finegan, Richard Fleury, Gina Kaus, John Howard Lawson, Connie Lee, Sonya Levien, Horace McCoy, Lewis Meltzer, Alfred Neumann, Paul Schiller, Harry Segal, D. Sierck, George Sklar, Joseph Than and Otto Van Eyss.

## Old Friends Will Be In 'Three Strangers'

Humphrey Bogart and Sydney Greenstreet, who have been teamed in three pictures, have been assigned leading roles in "Three Strangers." Frank Gruber will do the screen version of the new Warner Bros. mystery drama, which is being adapted from an original story by John Huston, who twice directed Bogart and Greenstreet.

## THE STAGE

## 'A Perfect Comedy.'—Athens Times

## LIFE WITH FATHER

269 SEATS at \$1.10

EMPIRE THEATRE, Broadway & 40th St. Even. 8:40. Mat. Wed. and SAT., 8:00.

## First Good War Play

"The foremost play of the season."—ATKINSON, Times

## THE EVE OF ST. MARK

A New Play by MAXWELL ANDERSON

Cast of 35 including ALICE MACMURDO

Directed by Leon Ward - Settings by E. Bay

CURT, 45 St. E. of Dy. Eve. 8:40. 11:10-12:30

191 Seats \$1.10. Mat. Wed. & Sat. \$1.10-12:30

## Le Gallienne \* Schildkraut

## UNCLE HARRY

HUDSON 44th E. of W'vy Eve. Inc. Sec. 8:40

Mat. WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY 2:40

## CONSTANT READER

It Was Christmas Night in Atlanta and Gov. Talmadge Said, 'You Can Quote Me'

By SENDER GARLIN

IT WAS Christmas night in Atlanta, Ga. "Governor Eugene Talmadge was sunk comfortably in a sofa at the Executive Mansion, his legs outstretched toward the fireplace and the mantelpiece on which blue candlelights gleamed softly. Gene drew slowly on a cigar and he frequently—and characteristically—pushed his straight black hair back from his forehead."

I am indebted to Mr. John Chadwick, a representative of the Associated Press for noting these vital details, to the Atlanta Journal for publishing the interview, and to a reader in Baltimore for his thoughtfulness in sending me the clipping.

Despite his defeat Talmadge is still a power in Southern politics. He maintains close links with Gov. Dixon of Alabama, the "White Supremacy" chief, Horace C. Wilkinson, and the whole poll-tax cabal which has been openly blocking the Administration's war program.

"Would you like to be governor again sometime?" the lame-duck executive was asked.

Gene answered quicker than you could wink:

"I'm still young yet, you know." (Talmadge was 54 last September.)

The AP man took it as an affirmative reply to his question and proceeded to probe the Georgia Fuehrer further. He was rewarded by learning that Talmadge ascribed his defeat "to what he called the greatest achievement of his administration."

Achievement? Does Talmadge refer to his recent action in pardoning three Ku Kluxers convicted of the fatal flogging of Ike Gaston, East Point, Ga., barber in March, 1940?

Talmadge is proud of that, of course (some years ago he boasted publicly that he had once flogged a Negro), but it's something else he means.

"I believe the best thing I did," he told the reporter, "was to show up that insidious movement of a whole lot of cranks who were stily trying to put forward co-education of the races in our colleges."

In this fight, in which several professors were fired and the Georgia state colleges lost their accredited standing, Talmadge laid the basis for his defeat in the primaries. Two white educators had been ordered discharged from the University of Georgia at Talmadge's instigation charged with "advocating racial equality." They were Dr. Walter D. Cocking, dean of the college of education, who was denounced for his interest in the Rosenwald Foundation which aids Negro education in the South; and Dr. Marvin S. Pittman, who permitted a group of Tuskegee students to eat sandwiches on the campus with white students.

Talmadge told the AP man a number of other things, including "the races are meant to be segregated" and added:

"I firmly believe that racial prejudice is a divine thing."

But that's not all:

"We've got to shorten the school period. . . . As it is, almost a third of the life of the average man is spent in school. . . ."

If Talmadge is right in saying that "almost a third of the life of the average man is spent in school," then the residents of Georgia generally die in their cradles.

The World Almanac, 1943, reports that Georgia "grazes a million cattle, and raises as many swine," but says very little about public education.

More helpful is The Negro Handbook of 1942 which in its chronology cites the fact that on Sept. 11 "Gov. Eugene Talmadge ordered all public schools to ban from their libraries books on evolution, adolescence and the Negro."

The Handbook also reports that "the percentage of colored children who remained in school beyond the fourth grade increased from 18 per cent in 1921 to 30 per cent in 1939." In other words, 70 per cent never went beyond the fourth grade—hardly "a third of the life of the average man," to recall the words of Gov. Talmadge!

Moreover, teachers in Georgia's Negro schools average \$247 a year, while teachers in white schools average \$709 a year. An average of \$3 a week for Negro teachers and \$14 a week for white teachers!

According to another authoritative source, The Negro Year Book, edited by Monroe N. Work of Tuskegee Institute, an average of \$31.52 is spent annually per child of school age (white population), as against \$8.96 annually per child of school age (Negro population) or 86 per cent for white children and 14 per cent for Negro!

Gov. Talmadge's feudal views on education help explain why Georgia is almost at the top (or rather, bottom) of the list for illiteracy, being "outranked" only by Mississippi, South Carolina, Alabama and Louisiana—all poll-tax states.

"In Old and Rural Counties," write the authors of Deep South, issued last year by the University of Chicago Press, "the term for the rural colored schools is from four to six months, depending upon the amount of money made available by the white county school boards and upon the urgency of the need for cotton-pickers and choppers." Moreover, many of the schools for Negro children are housed in Negro church or lodge buildings, and frequently the Negro population even pays the salary of the teacher.

In Georgia, as in all the poll-tax states, educational facilities for white pupils are appalling; but for the Negro children it is nothing short of a crime.

Gov. Talmadge's fear that the people of his state spend too great a proportion of their lives in school is matched only by the famous pronouncement of the Tsarist official, Shishkov, that, "to teach people to read and write would do more harm than good" and the declaration of the Tsarist Ministry of Education in 1877 that education causes children "... to slight their parents, to feel dissatisfied with their lot, and to conceive an aversion to the existing inequality of fortune which is, in the nature of things, unavoidable."

## Musical Director For Philharmonie

Dr. Arthur Rodinski has been appointed musical director and conductor for the 1943-44 season of the New York Philharmonic-Symphony. Howard Barlow is to return for a series of concerts with the historic orchestra. Bruno Walter also is to direct a number of performances during the 1943-44 season.

## Use Your Daily Worker Coupon Book Covers for the Following Theatres

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Seventh Ave., between 41st & 42nd Sts.  
THREE COUPON BOOK COVERS plus 25 cents. Except week-ends. "FEATURING FIRST-RUN FILMS"

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Additional Theatre will be added from time to time.

## MOTION PICTURES

## AND VICTORY WEEK!

## STALINGRAD - The Invincible City

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## "MOSCOW STRIKES BACK"

44 12th St., 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th

THREE COUPON BOOK COVERS plus 25 cents. Except week-ends. "FEATURING FIRST-RUN FILMS"

## "10 DAYS THAT SHOOK THE WORLD"

Plus: "JANOSIK" and "Nation Dancer"

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## Red Army Pincer



## Lessons of the White Book

THE State Department has issued a White Book covering American foreign policy during the fateful decade of 1931-1941—from Japan's invasion of Manchuria to Pearl Harbor. We will undoubtedly have occasion to return to this book for further comment. For the moment it is necessary to emphasize the burning lesson of that decade. It is a lesson for today, for now, which if not learned and applied fully will lead us into a far worse mess than the road from Manchuria to Pearl Harbor.

The White Book shows that our government was keenly aware of the Axis drive towards world domination and, therefore, of the danger to our own country. From the time this threat first appeared on the horizon with the attack upon Manchuria and Hitler's rise to power in Germany, and throughout the period in which Axis preparations led to the first act of aggression in Europe, Africa and Asia, the Administration attempted to formulate and follow a policy which later President Roosevelt defined as "quarantining the aggressor."

It was the forces of "isolationism," appeasement, red-baiting and Soviet-hating which succeeded in staying the hand of the government and through their influence preventing the unfolding of a correct policy. It was the influence of such forces—dominating the government of Britain and diverting our own government's policy—which led to Munich, to the period of the "phony war" in Europe, to Pearl Harbor and its aftermath.

There was another alternative—the road consistently urged by the Soviet Government, that of collective security and common action to stop the Axis warmakers. The White Book advances as one of the reasons for failure to act along these lines the unreadiness of the people to support such a policy. But only certain people actively opposed that policy—the very ones who made and supported Munich. The mass of our people supported the announced aims of

Roosevelt to halt the warmakers, and pressed urgently for our government's participation in a world-front of freedom-loving peoples, for aid to Ethiopia, to the Spanish Republic, to China.

The key to creating the world anti-Axis front was—and still is—friendship and common action with the Soviet Union. That it was to the best national interests of the United States to develop close ties of amity with the Soviet Union was one of the major contributions of Earl Browder and the Communist Party to our national political life.

The experiences of that decade and the urgent problems of the present show that the people were right. The government knew the dangers and took some steps to avert them, but failed to go far enough.

Today, too, we are faced with critical problems of national and world unity. The difference is that we cannot wait until after the war to review our errors—for if we lose others will write the White Books.

Today, our government knows the need for unity with England, the Soviet Union and China. It knows the need of developing immediately common fighting action through the opening of a second front in Europe. It knows, as Roosevelt, Wallace and Willkie have just said, that unity after the war depends upon the unity we achieve in defeating Hitler and the Axis—unity particularly with the Soviet Union and China. It knows the imperative need of defeating the Munichite and defeatist forces at home.

And it cannot say that the American people do not support a policy which will assure these objectives. The people, and in the first place labor, know the lessons of the past ten years. They must exert themselves as a great independent force to make these lessons stick. The Administration must rely more upon the people, do more to help mobilize popular and labor support against the Hoovers and the influences of Munichism. That is the way to apply the lessons which can be learned from the White Book.

## Dies' New Aid to the Axis

EVEN Rep. Jerry Voorhis cannot stomach the latest annual report of the Dies Committee, and with good reason. As might well be expected, the report of this un-American set-up continues to throw a mantle of protection over the agents of the Axis and their allies in America.

The report has "neglected" (as Voorhis puts it) to uncover the Nazi or fascist gangsters in this country or their American-born co-workers in evil. Instead, the report goes out of its way to make a try at tearing down those partial prosecutions undertaken by the Department of Justice against some of the Nazis' political henchmen.

Dies follows up the recent letter-writing of the defeatist Senators Taft and Wheeler, who actually hit out against the Department of Justice for going after such drags of the Nazi-minded underworld as Winrod and Dilling, by singing a similar song. The Attorney General who has persecuted and witch-hunted Harry Bridges and Senator Stanley Nowak of Michigan to the detriment of our war effort, is made a target by Dies for "failing" to carry such persecutions into the field of government employees.

Just as the defeatists Taft and Wheeler want sedition to be given full play for America's defeat, so Dies hopes to create chaos in the government departments with red-

hunts that will put the brakes on our anti-Axis activities.

Martin Dies is one of the chief subversive influences in American life, tearing down the vitality of the country and doing all in his power to build up concealments for the enemy within. Neither he nor his committee have ever exposed the Axis or its instruments, nor was this ever to be expected of the fascist-minded Dies. The 78th Congress can perform a great service for the nation and the cause of freedom by putting an end to the nefarious work of this un-American committee. The trade unions, aroused, can take the lead in insisting that this be done.

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THEY'RE SAYING IN WASHINGTON

## Labor Men in War Posts

By Adam Lapin

Daily Worker Washington Bureau  
Washington, D. C., Jan. 4

SEVERAL weeks ago President Roosevelt called AFL President William Green and CIO President Philip Murray to the White House to inform them that he had decided to name Harold L. Ickes Secretary of Labor and also give him full authority over manpower.

We know now that Ickes later declined to take the job. But the labor leaders at the White House meeting didn't know it then. They had to tell the President on the spot what they thought about his proposal.

The trade unions had long been in favor of making the Labor Department a far more important agency, of giving it a key role in the war effort as is the case in England. And they had absolutely nothing against Ickes who has always been one of the staunchest New Dealers.

On the other hand, the unions have wanted a labor man to head the Labor Department, to have labor at long last attain cabinet status.

So Phil Murray made a very simple and yet a very far-reaching proposal. He urged the President to name Dan Tobin of the Teamsters Union as the combined Labor Department and manpower chief. The head of the CIO was asking the President to make a leader of the AFL labor's outstanding representative in the government.

MURRAY'S proposal was important because it raised clearly and forcefully the issue of labor representation in the cabinet. But it was also important for another reason. It was designed to break one of the log-jams which has been responsible for holding up labor representation on the war effort, the division in the labor movement.

Some time ago the President told

CIO and AFL they could pick any one they wanted to head up the WPB's Labor Production Division. Well, the AFL was a little reluctant to let a top-notch CIO man take the job. And the CIO similarly wasn't sure that an AFL man ought to get it.

Yet one man was needed. So Wendell Lund, who wasn't a labor man at all but had been head of the Unemployment Compensation set-up in Michigan, was picked. Lund has tried hard. He has done everything the labor movement has asked him to. But he hasn't been terribly effective.

One of the favorite excuses of WPB officials in turning down real labor representation is the split in the labor movement. They say they're afraid to take a CIO man because the AFL will kick, and vice versa.

Of course, this is partly an excuse. But let's not kid ourselves. Labor unity would make the demands of the unions for a real voice in the government and in the war effort a hundred times more effective. Its absence is one of the most important reasons for the lack of labor representation, but by no means the only reason.

AT THE White House meeting on the proposed Ickes appointment the President was in essence telling Green and Murray of something he had already decided. More recently, it is understood, the President has been considering former Rep. Joseph Casey as Secretary of Labor. Neither time was the labor movement consulted in advance, and asked for its own proposals.

It is a fact that the President and his closest advisers do not fully realize the need for giving labor the responsibility to which it is entitled and which it is capable of carrying in the conduct of the war.

When this comes on top of a very stubborn resistance to labor representation in many government

agencies and among dollar-a-year men in WPB, it is easy to understand why labor's demands have not made headway.

On the other hand, labor itself has not always been sufficiently aggressive in fighting for representation in the cabinet and in every phase of conducting the war. A few opportunities have probably been missed.

Charles E. Wilson, the aggressive WPB vice-chairman in charge of production, offered Walter Reuther of the United Auto Workers an important post in planning arms output. Reuther is said to have turned it down. OPA officials tell me there have been some cases where unions said they couldn't spare personnel to serve on price and rationing boards.

WHATEVER the reasons, and there are a number of them, the important thing is that there is no adequate labor representation in Washington today.

There is the President's Labor Victory Committee of CIO, AFL and Railroad Brotherhood leaders which is capable of playing a very important role but has not yet fully realized its potentialities. There is a Labor Policy Committee which advises OPA, and another committee which advises both Lund and Paul McNutt as manpower chief. In manpower this committee has had some weight.

Then there is one labor representative each in the steel, automotive, paper and publishing branches of WPB.

On a plant scale, there are the labor-management production committees which have in some cases been effective and in many others been sabotaged by employers.

But on a national scale, the paragraphs above list about all there is in labor representation in Washington. There is no more today than a year ago or two years ago. There just isn't a single spokesman of labor in a single important post in a single war agency.

## The 19th Anniversary of Lenin's Death

## Lenin's Teachings on National Wars Strengthen Our Fighting Qualities

By Sam Don

Lenin and Stalin have always counseled the working class to base its policies on the reality of the basic historic trend: to appraise the character of the war and shape corresponding policies on the main perspective and not on the secondary, contributory elements.

In a further joining of issues with Junius on the possibilities of national liberation wars, Lenin cited the examples of our own revolutionary war.

"France was defeated and lost part of her colonies. Several years later the North American States started a war for national liberation against England alone. Out of enmity towards England, i.e., in conformity with their own imperialist interests, France and Spain, which still held parts of what are now the United States, concluded friendly treaties with the states that had risen against England. The French forces together with the American defeated the English. Here we have a war for national liberation in which imperialist rivalry is a contributory element of no great importance, which is the opposite of what we have in the war of 1914-18 (in which the national element in the Austro-Serbian war is of no great importance compared with the all-determining imperialist rivalry). This shows how absurd it would be to employ the term imperialism in a stereotyped fashion by deducing from it that national wars are 'impossible.'"

To be sure there are also imperialist hangovers in the present people's war of national liberation. There are impurities that must be removed to speed and insure the victory of the United Nations, but that can be achieved by shaping policies which recognize, in the words of Browder, that "we are fighting a war which has become irrevocably a people's war of National Liberation."

Browder, in his new book, *Victory*—and after, in a living manner applies the teachings of Lenin in the new historic setting of the present global war. In the following excerpt from Browder's book we find the foundations upon which the Communist Party policies rest at the present time:

"This war on the Axis side is the continuation of the Hitler policy of universal enslavement. On the side of the United Nations it is a People's War of National Liberation. We do not say it is PURELY of this character; like all modern wars it springs from the widest mixture of causes, motives, policies. It has this character: **PREDOMINANTLY, DECISIVELY, because victory for**

the United Nations saves the preconditions for human progress while victory for the Axis destroys these preconditions.

"It is easy to point out not one but a thousand undemocratic and imperialist aspects of the policies, practices, and habits of mind that have long dominated the United States (and Great Britain) in violation of our democratic and anti-imperialist tradition and origin. But these things are no longer decisive as to the character of the war, although their modification and elimination will be decisive for victory in the war. These things are in process of modification and elimination in the policies of the United Nations, because they are **OBSTACLES TO VICTORY**. Since the only way to victory is to raise, organize, and arm EACH AND EVERY NATION IN THE WORLD willing to resist Nazi conquest, the undemocratic and imperialist tendencies and forces within the United Nations are being modified and broken down, while at the same time the enslavement tendency of the Axis becomes absolute. In its drive for world conquest, the Axis is forced by the logic of the struggle to more extreme enslavement of nations and peoples; on the contrary, the United Nations is by the same logic driven onto the path of universal national liberation." (Browder's emphasis.)

We highly recommend to the readers of the DAILY WORKER another of Lenin's articles in Volume XIX, entitled "A Caricature of Marxism and Imperialist Economics." This article chastises Kiselevsky for his disagreement with Paragraph IX of the Bolshevik Party Program which called for the self-determination of nations. Lenin, in this article, continues to develop further the points he made against the Junius pamphlet on the matter of national liberation wars. He declares, "To go so far as to repudiate a war which is really being fought for the liberation of nations is the worst caricature of Marxism."

Lenin, the very creator of the scientific theory of imperialism becomes especially aroused when an attempt is made, in the name of fighting imperialism, to propose policies that would strengthen the most reactionary sections of the bourgeoisie and he admonishes Kiselevsky that "to forget the peculiarities of political and strategic interrelations and to repeat at every opportune and inopportune occasion the stereotyped word 'imperialism' is not Marxist at all!"

\*\*Ibid, p. 30.

\*\*Lenin's Collected Works, Vol. XIX, p. 221.

\*\*Lenin's Collected Works, Vol. XIX, p. 221.

\*\*The War of National Liberation by Joseph Stalin, International Publishers, p. 27.

\*\*Lenin's Collected Works, Vol. XIX, p. 250.

\*\*The War of National Liberation by Joseph Stalin, International Publishers, p. 27.

(Continued Tomorrow)

## Party Life

Calling All Party Branches.

As we enter the New Year every person interested in the defeat of Hitler fascism and the Axis is happy at the great new offensives of the Red Army. But for America we must face the grim reality that we have not yet started to win the war. This does not mean that the opportunities for a speedy victory over Hitler are not here. On the contrary, the very successes of the Red Army, the opening of the offensive in North Africa and the patriotism of the workers at home all are favorable and we have unprecedented opportunities for speeding victory by the immediate opening of a Second Front in Western Europe.

The opening of the 78th Congress tomorrow adds to the responsibilities and tasks of all win-the-war Americans. The answer to all these problems rests with the people. But it is going to require a struggle. It requires that the unity of our people be hardened in the fire of this struggle. All those who consider the defeat of Hitler as the main task in safeguarding our nation must make their voices and organizational strength felt in Washington behind correct policies which are not yet adopted because of hesitation, timidity or lack of understanding on the one hand or organized sabotage from the appeasement camp.

It is clear that these increased responsibilities and tasks require the maximum Party strength. As you read this you realize that we are in the last days of the 1943 Party Registration.

Every Branch—every Section—every District needs every Party member for the struggle for Victory in 1943. It is particularly decisive NOW to organize committees from the Branches and Sections to visit and register all those who are not appearing at meetings. Where an entire Section or area is proceeding unsatisfactorily, the State Committees should send in a special committee to overhaul and improve the work of registration.

Today, everyone who considers himself a Party member, irrespective of regular branch attendance or participation in immediate Branch activity, and who wants to be in the Party, should and must be registered.

This week every district should have its registration complete except for seamen who are absent on voyages. It is expected that upon reading this, every Branch, Section and District will take emergency measures to guarantee completion of the registration this week in order not to further interfere with urgent mass activities.

According to last reports received by the National Office of the Party, some of the main districts have registered as follows:

New York .....	80%	California .....	70%
New England .....	80%	New Jersey .....	77%
Pennsylvania .....	78%	Connecticut .....	94%
W. Pennsylvania .....	60%	Colorado .....	83%
Ohio .....	45%	W. Virginia .....	95%
Michigan .....	35%	Louisiana .....	80%
Seattle .....	50%	Maryland .....	73%

Other districts, including Illinois, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Missouri, etc., have not yet been heard from. Every district 100 per cent registered by Jan. 15!

## WEST PHILADELPHIA AT WORK

Following our custom of popularizing the activity of a Branch or Section, we print this interesting story from West Philadelphia:

The anti-poll tax campaign of the Communist Party of West Philadelphia hit a high point during the week of Senate filibuster. On Wednesday afternoon of the week, between 4 and 9 P. M., 42 consecutive street meetings were held at the important intersections of West Philadelphia.

Two cars, one with sound, and both decorated with anti-poll tax and win-the-war slogans, carried the campaigners from meeting to meeting. Among the leading speakers was the Rev. Samuel Comfort, a progressive Democrat and Negro leader, who shared the platform with the Communist Party speakers.

These street meetings reached thousands of people with the Communist Party anti-poll tax campaign in white and Negro neighborhoods. Postcards to Pennsylvania Senators were sold and signed, and hundreds put their names on petitions.

At each meeting, announcement was also made of the Browder meeting in Market Street Arena, and tickets were sold.

Many of the people reached through the street meetings were quite unfamiliar with the Communist Party win-the-war position, and also with the anti-poll tax fight.

At one meeting a young lad took one of the postcards and ran into his home to get the penny. He came back and asked the chairman: "Is it true that you are Communists?"

"Of course," he replied.  
"But what you say about winning the war, increasing war production and against this poll tax filibuster is good. I guess there must be two kinds of Communists," he concluded.

"What do you mean?" the chairman asked.

"Well," the boy replied, "there are those bad Communists who do those terrible things that people read about, and then there are the good Communists, like you."

The whirlwind street meetings were just part of a campaign for passage of the anti-poll tax bill. On two Sundays, the leading Negro churches were visited by Communist Party speakers. They were given permission to speak and made appeals in the name of the Party, for action on the poll tax, and for attendance at the Browder meeting. The reception at the churches was excellent, and in several cases, resolutions against the filibuster were passed then and there.

At the street meetings, stamps and bonds were sold, and pledge cards for blood donors were obtained. The entire anti-poll tax campaign was made along these win-the-war lines.

During the period of this campaign, some 40 new recruits were obtained by the West Philadelphia Party, many of them white and Negro industrial workers. Ike Kastrov, regional organizer for West Philadelphia, stated that the open, Party campaign relating the poll tax to winning the war, was a factor in obtaining many of the recruits.

## Letters From Our Readers

Southern Comment on Davis' Blast Against Negro Baiters

Editor, Daily Worker:

Ben Davis Jr.'s talk about Dixie and Talmadge in the December 20 Worker should certainly bring the "White Supremacy" bull to a head. The article "Time to Slap Down the Negro Baiters" was inspired by a deep sense of injustice that has smoldered for years, and came from that man's inner soul.

It is good to live in an age when injustice can talk back. I say let him pour it out on them.

W. L. G.